Bombay Gazette.
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,986—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
19th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	* ARCADIA	7993		
26th "	INDIA	7911		
2nd April.	† MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	† ARABIA	7903		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MONGOLIA	9608
23rd "	† MANTUA	10888		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MARMORA	10509
7th May.	† CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10590
21st "	EGYPT	7912		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th "	† ARABIA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6810		
" "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
9th "	† ARABIA	7903		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.
* Intermediate Steamer.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BRESENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
ARBOA	4730	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillmaher	16th "
KOSZEGH	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORARLBERG	6093	R. Holzner	28th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 " 750*
Single Class to London ..... " 545 " 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... " 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergaglian	6017	28th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince ...due	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 21st Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
DEMRA	1,695	Thur. 24th Mar.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHIR (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th March sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Monday, 21st March sailing, at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about the 26th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

18th March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	9,685	Rebuffat	4th Aug. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.		Leave Karachi.	
†O City of York	7705	Mar. 22	1910	Mar. 19	1910
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6	"	...	
C City of Glasgow	6457	...		April 15	"
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	"	" 21	"
†O City of Calcutta	7312	" 25	"	" 22	"
B Walton Hall	4932	" 25	"	May 5	"
C City of Manchester	5354	...		" 7	"
C Crafford Hall	5321	May 24	"	...	
C City of Karachi	5557	...		" 31	"
A City of Benares	6738	...		June 15	"

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.
C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.
No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
aO City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
aO City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

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All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×, Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

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THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120,

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"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

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Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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THE 1909 RECORD.

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The BALLS are painted dead white and retain their paint until the BALL are worn out.

They are the usual size and weight, with the exception that the "Junior" is very slightly smaller and heavier, and all are made up with a hand-made centre about the size of a marble.

The remainder of the core is wound up by special machinery designed and made in the Company's own Works, ensuring the production of a perfectly uniform BALL.

The BALL COVERS are moulded on by hydraulic power; this absolutely precludes any possibility of the cover working loose.

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THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT" Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THE DUNLOP "JUNIOR" Price Rs. 1-8 each.

THE "DUNLOP" BALL. Price Rs. 1-4 each.

(We allow 6 annas rebate on every old "O. S." and "J." Balls, returned, and 4 annas on "DUNLOPS" if new ones are purchased).

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OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
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Importers of:—

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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION.

Last 2 Days

Rs. 30 the card for the benefit of those who hitherto have found the rates too high. Grand of Rs. 20 if three winners at least do come off.

Selections from 10 a. m. to 12 Noon.

Office:—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th March, 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, 26th and 28th instant, those days being public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th March, 1910.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1910, for the execution of the works noted below:—

(a) Two Storm Water Drains at different places in Esplanade Road.

(b) Storm Water Drain in Walpakhady Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to deposit as shown below:—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.
	Rs.	
(a) ...	270	Deductions at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the contract, will be made from the bills of the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
(b) ...	180	

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the time abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each tender should be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The Contract rates for a similar work in a Storm Water Drain in Thakurdwar have been put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the tenderers.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I.M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

WANTED.

AT ONCE, a TYPIST for a "Hammond," and one who can be generally useful as a CLERK. Apply personally, GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, March 7th, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches were REVISED.

The DOWN MAIL will LEAVE COLABA, 21-0 instead of at 21-30 and the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA 22-0 instead of at 22-30.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY 15TH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 28th March, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that entry CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 21st March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 15th March, 1910.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an ADDITIONAL EXTRA MEETING on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1910.

Owners are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at NOON, 20th March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, in Bombay, upto Noon Standard time, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1910, for the SUPPLY to this Railway Company of about 2,000 Tons of SPLIT FIREWOOD, during the year 1910.

The Firewood should be dry and of good quality, cut and split to specification, ready for use and suitable for lighting up engines and deliverable at Gedhra, in wagon loads as required by the Railway Company, from time to time, upto 30th June, 1910.

A form of Tender can be had on application to the undersigned, on payment of Annas Eight for each copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 250 in cash as earnest money along with their Tenders, which will be forfeited in the event of failure to execute contract after the Tender is accepted.

The earnest money mentioned above will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Wood."

W. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Supdt.

Parel Works, 16th March, 1910.

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Khetwadi Main Road,
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FROM opposite quarters of India Mr. E. P. HENDERSON receives information that a rumour has been put about to the effect that one of the finest Life Offices in the United Kingdom has failed or is in difficulties. These rumours are absolute lies, and persons who believe them only show their ignorance of the conditions under which the affairs of British Life Offices are conducted. The particular Office named has never been more magnificently prosperous throughout its long history. Its last year's report will stagger its enemies, breaking its records all along the line, and vindicating the consistent advice of Mr. Henderson of the last ten years in a manner of which he is heartily proud. If this contradiction is not sufficiently emphatic, Mr. Henderson suggests that the Anglo-Indian public should await his next Pamphlet in which he can speak without reserve.

42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1910.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on SATURDAY, 9th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 28th March.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the undersigned. Rules, 1909-1910.

W. R. SHARPE,
G. M. AYSCOUGH,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1910.

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2. The sale will be held at the Yeravda Prison premises on SATURDAY, 26th March, 1910, at 1 P.M., and the engine will be shown running. One-fourth of the successful bid will have to be paid on the spot, and the balance within seven days from the date of the sale.

C. S. LOWSON, Captain, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Y. C. Prison.

Prison Press Office,
Yeravda, 14th March, 1910.

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A FIRST CLASS FITTER, with knowledge of Turning work, for Yeravda Prison Press. Must be intelligent, hardworking and understand English. Pay Rs. 40-1-45 per month, with quarters. Apply with testimonials to the Undersigned before the 25th instant.

C. S. LOWSON, Captain, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Y. C. Prison.

Prison Press Office,
Yeravda, 12th March, 1910.

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Nurani .....2870 Clugan.....T Morrison & Co
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PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Mackinnon	7019	Backer J	Dunkirk	1-4	Finlay & Co
B Bussano	2762	Botchall	Hull	16-3	Finlay & Co
C H R Crystafe's	3081	Thelman	Hamburg	24-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Arcadia	3513	Barcham	London	23-3	P & O S N & Co
E Bombay Mara	3308	Teranaka	Kobe	25-3	N Y Kaisha
M Strathcek	2302	Melville	Kobe	16-3	P & O Co
N T R Thomson	2251	Marshall	Moutyn Deep	24'3	W & A Graham & Co
O Blakemoor	2408	Knott	Liverpool	25'3	T Morrison & Co
P Ruth	2222	Sohanbji	Port Said	22 3	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N-F N F...Bo S N & Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	Karachi...5-3...Bo S N & Co L

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 City of Vienna ..2396 Greenham...Liverpool...6-4 Killick Nixon & Co
8 Enrlo Douglas.....2761 Currie.....Antwerp 20-3 T Morrison & Co
13 India...4181 Haddock...London .....26-3...P & O S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Aviemoor s	Williamson...	Perim, Mar 1
	Salsette s.....	Levellin	Aden, Mar. 13
	Skerryvore s	Willcock	Mote Video, Jan. 27
	Colaba s	Robertson ...	Calcutta, Mar. 4
	Siberian s	Lorme	Jeddah, Mar. 4

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lhasa s	MacDiarmid..	Karachi
	Alavi s	Hill	Calcutta
	Harpenden s	Carmack	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Ellerslie for Hamburg, &c.
" Skerryvore for Marseilles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE P and O steamer "Delta" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p m on Sunday the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—36 bales wool C Gangadas; 13 bales wool K Balkishandas, 306 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 350 cwts oil cakes A Moritz and Co; 215 cwts wheat flour; 487 cwts maize and 150 cwts wheat G Ramji 95 bales wool D Sassoon and Co; 449 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 12 bales wool H Mitha and Co; 45 bales wool E A Jan Mahomed, 14 bales wool M Jaffna 474 bales wool M Ramjidass.
City of Vienna s—2015 cwts myrabolams G Madhawji and Co; 300 bales cotton Bruel and Co; 400 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.
Aviemoor s—13745 cwts myrabolams A Khimji.
Newbiggin s—119940 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 19000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co 2,500 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—73 casks skins Ralli Bros; 153 casks skins Nirumdas and Co; 7 bales skins P E Boyce and Sons.
Arcadia s—2 bales hemp and 488 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey 1625 cwts myrabolams A Khimji.
Blakemoor s—2262 cwts cottonseed T Memraz.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—3 bales carpets Latham and Co.
Bassano s—2200 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Vienna s—40 bales hemp R Reeve and Co 300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.
Olympia s—200 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—620 casks skins Latham and Co,
Tredegar Hall s—38 casks skins Ralli Bros; 200 casks skins C J Mathews and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—4 bales silk waste His Newroji and Co; 51 twist Modyand Co,

FOR AVENMOUTH.

Avilmoor s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co,

FOR BOSTON.

Olypia s—65 casks skins, H M Halim,

FOR HULL.

Chumleigh s—2,516 cwts cottonseed, L Dreluse and Co; 50cwts castorseed, P Bhimji; 1,750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Ellerslie s—500 bales cotton, Prier & Soane and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, 628 bales cotton, and 4,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,050 cwts myrabolams T Memraz 400 cwts mustarseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ellerslie s—110 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 13555 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.
Clan Mackinon s—660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Zuricbmoor s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Earl of Douglas s—76 bales hemp and 1,006 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey; 223 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Chybassa s—500 tons manganese ore Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crestafel s—150 cwts gum olibanum, P Jaithabhoy; 1,030 cwts woodseed, and 210 cwts gum olibanum, Rose and Fraser, 58 cwts gum J Narbheram; 300 cwts gum F V and Godrej Bros; 1,000 cwts myrabolams T Canji; 200 bales hemp, E Reeve and Co; 495 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 118 cwts ajwansed, Volkert Bros.
Kildale s—1,410 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Crestafels s—18 casks skins Latham and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Bertholez s—1,450 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Skerravore s—2,200 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co 2,001 cwts teaseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales twist, M M. Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co: 100 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Mara s—40 bales cotton, M B Khaisha
Salfordia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros
Strathesk s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Chybassa 3.992 tons Captain P L Wadge arrive in harbour on Thursday from Antwerp with the following cargo :—
105 whisky, 195 papers, 6,812 cement, 31 blackingd 123 varnish, 12 tallow, 9 cigar, 27 salt, 313 biscuits, 93 coal tar, 94 borax, 84 nails, 127 wine, 10 pumic stone, 74 castor oil, 50 gin, 1,959 paint, 320 turpentine, 535 oil, 27 soap, 36 beer, 62 green coppres, 35 confection. 492 old newspapers, 18 glue, 450 zinc sheets, 22 milk, 19 plumbago, 37 drugs, 81 gum oilbanum 100 ghee, 6 dry fish. 4 shells, 7 skins, 8 gum, 33 cotton, 3 fish fins, 20 bethran, 1 specie.
S S Olympia 3.269 tons Captain Tait arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool with the following cargo.
4,068 tinplates, 430 papers, 30 borax, 150 salt, 250 empty bottles, 907 soap, 100 candles, 13,092 hard spelter, 769 beer, 362 copper sheets 25 nails, 30 slates, 476 old newspapers, 60 paint 50 glasswara, 349 soda, 16 salamoniac 88 window glass, 117 tallow, 150 buckets, 30 oil, 15 tobacco, 141 clocks, 15 paddocks, 129 cotton yarn, 50 confection, 10 biscuit, 100 wine, 390 whisky, 68 American cottonfly. 28,000 bricks, 1,313 cotton.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
PALM SUNDAY 20TH MAR. 1910.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—A gutter in G.
Hymns.—99, 98, 311, 558.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns.—99, 107, 98.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Choral Services at 6-30 p.m., being Holy Week.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
Good Friday—Litany 10 a. m. and three hours Devotion, 12 noon to 3 p.m.
Passion Music from Handel's Messiah on Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Morning Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Collection for European and Eurasian Peor Fund.
Hymns.—229, 549.
Psalm.—148.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—61.
Hymns 49, 264, 364.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—99, 515, 280.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—255, 265.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—98, 257, 19.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins and Ante Communion Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
5-30 p.m.—Thursday Army Guild.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a. m.—Mutins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Monday:—6-30 p.m.—Confirmation by the Lord Bishop.
Tuesday and Wednesday :—9 p.m.—Story of the Cross and Address.
Thursday :—7 p.m.—Evensong and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Procession and Choral Eucharist.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder.)
Minister Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m. and 6 30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a. m.—Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards, B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday Services Sunday School.
8-30 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. Frederick Wood.
9-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. Frederick Wood.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
(Hornby Road.)
8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL—March 18, at Warden Road, opposite Mahalaxmi Temple, Bai Jerbai Sorabji Patel's banglow, Postonji Dhanjibhoy Framji Patel, son-in-law, to the late Mr Sorabji Framji Patel. The funeral ceremony will commence at 7-30 a m (B. T.) this morning.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARCHIBALD—Feb 26, at St Jude's Vicarage, Southsea, the wife of the Rev M G Archibald, of a son.
CLARK—Feb 26, at Little Gaddesden Rectory, Berkhampstead, the wife of the Rev Edward Clark, of a son.
LOWE—Feb 23, at St Milboro, Woking, the wife of Capt S J Lowe, Royal Fusiliers, of a daughter.
TOWSE—Feb 20, at Highfield, Glasgow, the wife of Capt Harold B Towse, Royal Scots Greys, of a daughter.
TURNER—March 1, at Ingleside, Mannamead, Plymouth, the wife of Surgeon Henry S Turner, R N, of a daughter.
WARWICK—Feb 21, at Northallerton, the wife of Capt Henry Branston Warwick, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTON—HUDSON—Feb 24, at St Augustine's, Queen's Gate, Herbert Campbell Johnston, son of the late Capt Frederick Johnston, R N, and grandson of the Right Hon Sir Alexander Johnston, of Carmsalloch, to Ethel M Hudson, widow of Mr H H Hudson, Solicitor-General of the Straits Settlements.
QUARRY—BRIDGES WEBB—Feb 24, at St James's, Sussex Square, st John Shandon, son of Lieut-Col Quarry, to Violet, daughter of Major Bridges Webb.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Feb 23, Major-Gen Ralph Edward Allen, C B, at Luxor, aged 64.
CAMERON—Feb 22, at Blofield, near Norwich, Alice, daughter of the late Col William Gordon Cameron, K H, late Grenadier Guards.
EAMES—Feb 28, at 94 Tressillian Road, Brockley, S E, Sir William Eames, K C B, chief inspector of machinery, Royal Navy, retired, aged 90.
FENDALL—Feb 14, at the Cottage Hospital, Petersfield, Lieut P P W Fendall, D S O, Border Regt, aged 30.
FORBES—Feb 26, at Ben More, Walmer, Col John Greenlaw Forbes, C B, late Royal Eng, aged 72.
GUNNING—Feb 27, at 32 Rosary Gardens, Gloucester Road, S W, Col John Campbell Gunning, late Indian Staff Corps.
MONAHAN—March, 11, at Sidcup, Kent, Helen, wife of the Rev C H Monahan, of the Wesleyan Mission, Tirnvallur.
MAXWELL—March 1, in London, Wigram Money Maxwell, son of the late Major Gen William Maxwell, R A.
ROBINSON—Feb 26, at 3 Harley Gardens, S W, Sir Richard Harcourt Robinson, aged 82.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—March 8, at Solarum, the wife of D S Anderson, of a son.
BROWNE—February 22, at Sebore, the wife of Major F D Browne, 56th Rifles F F, of a son.

DEATH.

HILL—February 27, at Ahmednagar, Humphrey John Landon, son of Major H C Hill, 110th Mahratta, L I, aged 8 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Nasik Tragedy Trial, Special Tribunal, High Court, 11 a. m.
Municipal Election Case.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim :"A penny saved is twice earned."—Old proverb.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.—In our advertisement columns we publish an announcement of a sale of valuable Jewellery, the property of an Indian Rajah. The whole collection is reputed to be worth several lakhs and lots will be priced from Rs. 100 upwards. The sale will commence on Monday the 21st instant at Walker's Building, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.

A NEW PARSI SANITARIUM IN OODWADA.—Mr. Bomonji Edulji Kassinath, of Bombay, who has been living with his family at Oodwada at present and has purchased several bungalows and gardens there, has just completed the purchase of about twelve acres of land near the New Road at Koliwada, on which he intends to build a new sanitarium for Parsis.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. E. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Mafiggiani:—

March	The High School Cadets...Souza
Valse	Venus on Earth .....Lincke
Overture	Juanita .....Williams
Selection	The Geisha .....Jones
Valse	Flirtation .....Steck
Song	The Bandolier.....Stuart
The Teddy Bears Picnic	.....Bratton

STRING BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Maitlandine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. this evening :—

March	Constellation.....Clark
Overture	Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Intermezzo	In Clover.....Thurban
Selection	Olivette .....Audran
Valse	Die Tanzgelehrten .....Ziehrer
Idyll	The Glow-Worm .....Lincke
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Band Sergt. Wicklain, this evening at 5 p.m. (S. T.) :—

March	El Capitan .....Sousa
Overture	Rosamunde .....Schubert
Valse	La Reine des Coeurs .....Waldteufel
Selection	The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana .....Massagni
Romance	Abomeko .....Reeves
Serenade	Moonlight .....Moret

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Bandjof the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Sobilles .....Meyerbeer
Overture	Tancredi .....Rossini
Clarionet Solo	...Les Alsacbiennes .....Thiere
Selection	The Dollar Princess .....Fall
Variations on a German Volkshi	.....Ochs
Gariotte	Forget me not .....Macbeth
Selection	Veronique .....Messager
a Song	Rose Softly Blooming ...Spohr
Intermezzo	Onkee Fichte .....Links

SUCCESS OF A PARSI DOCTOR.—An Edinburgh correspondent writes : Dr. Behram Shapoorji Photographer, whilom cricket-captain and demon bowler of the Grant Medical College of Bombay, has achieved another success in the examination for the Diploma of Public Health, held last month in Dublin, by scoring 900 marks, out of an aggregate of 1,300 i.e., nearly 70 per cent. Young Dr. Behram, after receiving his medical education in the Grant Medical College here, had, about three years ago, gone to Edinburgh, where he successfully passed

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

the Triple Examination of the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Immediately on being qualified as a doctor, he was offered an important medical post in Wales, which he held for a short time. In order to specialise in Midwifery and Gynecology Dr. Behram went to Dublin to receive instruction from the eminent physician, Dr. Gibson, M. D., of Coombe, reputation. Having obtained the necessary diploma of licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Ireland, Dr. Behram turned his attention to the study of Hygiene and Public Health. After strenuous work for a year, Dr. Behram achieved success. With the object of getting a practical insight into the working of the hospitals Dr. Behram worked in the famous hospital of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Cambridge and Dublin, thereby coming in contact with and winning the golden opinions of not a few of the prominent physicians and surgeons in Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Behram returns to Bombay by the s. s. "Arabia."

THE ADAMS-WYLIE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

THE report of this institution for the year 1909 states :—

By the end of last year the hospital completed its eighth year of existence, and in this short period the hospital has come to be very widely known throughout the city amongst the sick poor, as is testified from the large number of applicants for admission. After having taken in 168 patients more than in the previous year, as many as 200 people could not be admitted for lack of accommodation. In the last year there was a good deal of sickness in the town, and about the middle of the rains the dearth of hospital accommodation was so keenly felt that the Government of Bombay in bringing the matter to the notice of the Municipality had to declare that a 100 beds could be filled up in no time, were accommodation available in the hospitals. Owing to our limited resources and restricted expenditure, only two extra beds were temporarily added to our wards, but were we assured larger monetary help, a temporary ward of 8 to 10 beds could be provided under similar circumstances this year and the attention of the charitable public of Bombay and the Mofussil is now drawn to this matter. The want of a Charitable Dispensary in connection with the hospital is getting more acute every year, as from a good distance round about the working men and others come to the hospital for medicines and it is hard to have to refuse them their wants. The people resort to the hospitals only when the diseases far advanced, or it is when the sick become a burden to the relations, and others living in the same room as the sick person, that they are brought to the hospital, but they would surely take the benefit of a dispensary in the early stages of sickness, as no prejudice or caste considerations are in the way of a dispensary as they are against hospital treatment. In addition to this the congestion at the hospital would be relieved and it would be possible to admit the more deserving sick, who have to be refused for lack of beds. Another apparent and important want in a city like Bombay is a refuge for the destitute, the infirm and the incurables. Out of total deaths of 97 in the last year at the hospital, as many as 45 homeless and friendless had to be buried at the expense of the hospital, and some of these if there had been a "Refuge" to have given them an early shelter and the needed nourishment could have escaped the onslaught of disease. The number of in-patients last year was 937. Out-patient department of surgical dressings was taken advantage of very largely, the number treated being 2,401 against 1,576 in 1908. The number of 937 in-patients was made up of 550 Hindoos, 289 Mahomedans, 91 Catholics and Native Christians, 5 Jews, 1 European and 1 Parse. The medical report herewith attached will give the important details of our work at the hospital.

During the year Dr. R. N. Parmanand introduced the treatment of disease with vaccine and serums and both at the hospital and in the pthisis ward of the hospital very encouraging results were obtained by this treatment. Unfortunately the very poorest of the people are taken into the hospital and they went to be away to their homes as soon as they feel better. Consequently the full length of treatment has to be curtailed or left untried, but there is no doubt that this new method of treatment has much to recommend itself. A small laboratory has been arranged at the hospital and the examination of blood sputa and pus greatly facilitates the treatment of diseases. It is an expensive method of treatment and the munificence of Mrs. Doughty Wylie and the competence of our Medical Officer, Dr. Parmanand, has enabled us to introduce the treatment at our hospital. Referring to the finances of the hospital it has to be noted with pride that after years of waiting and knocking the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have recognised the existence of the Hospital, by giving a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 last year. The subscriptions and donations in the year amounted to Rs. 9,819-10-10 which were better than in 1908, yet not up to the average of the previous years. This total included the handsome donation of Rs. 2,000 from the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, and an appeal has been made to them to supply us with the needed dispensary and a hopeful consideration has been assured us in the matter. The expenditure in the year was about Rs. 14,000. The deficit funds of Rs. 5,064 have been supplied by Mrs. Doughty Wylie. Early in August last year, a special appeal for funds from the Hindoos and Mahomedans was made in the local papers and by individual application, as the sick of these two communities make up over three-fourths of the number of admissions to the hospital and with very great regret it must be recorded here that the response was very meagre from the Mohamedan community particularly. The total subscription received was Rs. 175-2-10 in the year. During the year Mr. S. B. Fraser very kindly supplied 6,429 lbs. of ice for the use of the hospital free of charge and to him as well as to the many donors, subscribers and others who have in one way or the the other helped the work of the hospital the best thanks of the Committee are due.

BROACH COTTON SALE AT DHARWAR.

THE Department of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency proposes to hold at Dharwar, about the end of March, an auction sale of Broach cotton grown in the S M Country as was done during the last two years. The date of the sale will be announced very shortly. In 1908 about 40 Nagas (one naga 1,344 lbs.) of kapas were sold. In 1909 about 300 nagas were sold; and it is estimated that at the forthcoming auction sale some 600 nagas, worth about Rs. 1,80,000 will be up for sale. The assistence rendered last year by the Cotton Trade contributed to make the auction a great success and both buyers and sellers were well satisfied with their transactions. The crop is a very good one this year and the cultivation of Broach Cotton is rapidly extending to new tracts in the Southern Maratha Country. It is hoped that cotton firms will continue to support these auctions by their patronage and assistance.

FROM the 5th to the 11th instant, 2 Europeans, 2 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 281 Hindus and 42 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 335. The death-rate was 34·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 40·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Small pox, 3; fevers, 100; bowel complaints, 54; and other causes, 178.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SANCTION TO PROSECUTE REVOKED.

Sequel to a Forgery Trial.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, their Lordships, Messrs. Justices Batchelor and Davar, disposed of the petitions of Narayen Dhondev and four others applying for revision of the order passed by the First Class Magistrate of Satara in October last overruling their objection that no further proceedings could be taken against them and praying that it might be directed that no further proceedings should be taken in the case.

It appeared that in a certain civil suit filed against a woman named Lakhmibai, she propounded a will as part of her defence. The first Court held that the will was genuine but on appeal the assistant Judge was of opinion that the will was a forgery. Eight months after that decision the original plaintiff obtained the sanction of the Court to prosecute Lakhmibai and the attesting witnesses of the will and the writer. An appliestion was made to the High Court against the grant of this sanction and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar set aside that sanction. Thereafter the opponents in the present case went to the Court and moved the Court that their complaint as against the present petitioners should be proseeded with on the ground that for that prosecution no sanction was needed inasmuch as the petitioners were not parties to the proceedings in the original Civil Court. The District Magistrate having some doubts referred the matter to the High Court and the reference was disposed of in September last by Justice Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton. The present application had been made by the parties sought to be prosecuted and the question was whether the prosecution should be allowed to proceed against them.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Mr. M. V. Bhat, appeared for the petitioners; Mr. G. K. Gadgil instructed by Mr. N. M. Patwardhan appeared, for the opponents, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It was contended on behalf of the opponents that the reference order of this Court of September last rendered the present question 'res judicata' in their favour.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment said Laxmibai could not be prosecuted at all but the opponents said they could prosecute the petitioners for their part in the alleged forgery, because they were not parties to the civil suit. If this plea were to be allowed it was manifest that the only result would be to allow the opponents to go beyond this Court's order revoking the sanction and by this device to institute that very posecution which this Court had already restrained from proseeding. Their Lordships held that the revocation of the sanction carried with it as a necessary consequence the termination of the prosecution of the petitioners.

All criminal proceedings against the petitioners in respect of the will were accordingly ordered to be stopped.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY,

Sentence Reduced.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court their Lordships, Messrs. Justices Batchelor and Davar, disposed of the appeal filed by Yenkya Yella who was convicted of receiving stolen property by the Sessions Judge of Belgaum and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. V. S. Girur appeared for the accused, while the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that a dacoity was committed in October 1908 and that in or about the following February a silver armlet worth Rs. 5, part of the stolen property, was pledged by the accused to one Davloma. It was in respect of this piece of property that the accused had been convicted.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and remitted the unexpired portion of the sentance passed upon the appellant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Further Hearing of the Case.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge, heard the petition in which Mr. Hussenbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji alleged that the last Municipal election was wholly void, and prayed that it should be set aside, or in the alternative that the candidates who had not been elected as Councillors but who had polled the highest number of votes after the first eight candidates, be declared elected.

Mr. Raikes at the outset inquired if any of the respondents were prepared to admit invalid votes.

Mr. Setna said he, on behalf of Mr. Sherif Deoji Kanji, would admit that some of the votes recorded for his client were minors' votes, which were recorded without his client's knowledge, but this admission was without prejudice to his further contention regarding the rights of minors to vote. He was prepared to abandon two such votes and also for other votes. The minor voters were Abdulla Gulamali and Fazul Jaffer. The bad votes were those recorded by Joosab Peermahomed, Sherajudin Walibux, Oosman Haji Jakeria and Ibrahim Rahimans. As regarded the first respondent, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Setna said he was not prepared to make any admission as his client had no time to inspect those votes.

Mr. Rustom Kama, on behalf of his client, respondent. No. 5, admitted two, and Mr. Surti admitted three, as bad votes. The votes admitted as bad by Mr. Cama were those recorded by Ismail Haji Carrim and Abdul Rahim Haji Issa.

Mr. Surti admitted as bad the votes recorded by Abdoola Gulamali, Habib Jaffer and Fazalbhoy Jaffer.

Mr. Koregaonkar admitted no bad votes.

Mr. Suntoke said he had had no time to inspect the papers.

Walabhdas Shivji, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was a partner in the firm of Abji Umarsi. Shivji Umersi, his father, was dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Suntoke, the witness said Abji Oomersey was not in Bombay on the day of the election. The signature on the paper might have been made before the day of election. Witness saw Oomersey sign the paper a month or a month and a half ago.

Mavji Jairam, examined by Mr. Raikes, said that he was a proprietor of the firm of Jairam Madhavji. Witness was shown a voting paper, the signature on which, he said, was in his handwriting. One Makanji, Mr. Lakhamsi Napu's agent, had told him to put the word "a partner" before his name.

Hansraj Meghji, examined by Mr Raikes, said he was in Bombay on the day of the election but did not go to the polling-booth to give his vote. The signature on the voting paper No. 60 was not his.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chapman charged one Balakdas Durgaprasad with being in possession of 22 1-2 grains of cocaine without a license.

Mr. R. Hirst, of the Excise Department, stated that in consequence of certain information received, he went in disguise to Sandhurst Road at 9-30 p. m. on Thursday. The accused who was seated in the doorway of a building was pointed out to him, was seized. A search was made, when a packet containing sixteen packets of cocaine were found on the spot where the accused was seated. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

One Mahomed Mangu Haji was then charged with being in possession of ten packets of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he had bought the drug for his own use He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

PLACING ILLEGAL RESTRAINT.

Inspector Murray charged Baliram Gopal, the keeper of a boarding-house in Sheikh Memon Street, with having placed illegal restraint on one Harilal Parbhudas. The case for the prosecution was that Harilal had been boarding at the accused's boarding-house till Tuesday last, when he left it. On Wednesday the accused accosted Harilal at Bhuleshwar and asked him to accompany him to the boarding-house. On their reaching there, the accused took Harilal to a room and told him he would not allow him to leave the place till Harilal's brother Pitamber had paid him the nineteen days boarding charges which Harilal owed him. The same night one Ramnikal Lallubhai went there to have his meals and on hearing of the plight Harilal was in, he went and informed Harilal's brother about it. The latter made a complaint to the police who went there and set Harilal free at 10-30 p.m. on Thursday. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that as Harilal had told him that his brother would pay him the money which he owed him, he told Harilal to sit there and sent Ramnikal who had come with Harilal to fetch the latter's brother. The brother instead of paying the money went and informed the police

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.

The study of the occult sciences interests me very much, remarked the professor. I love to explore the dark depths of the mysterious, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom the unfathomable, as it were, and to—

May I help you to some of the hash, professor? interrupted the landlady. And the good woman never knew why the other borders smiled audibly.

ENLIGHTENMENT.

Father, remarked Johnny, after deep thought, suppose I should knock this jug off the table and catch it, then I wouldn't catch it, would I?

No-noy I suppose not, his father slowly said.

But, continued Johnny, still toying with the jug. If I should knock it off and not catch it then I would catch it, would't I?

Yes, you would! his father grimly returned, this time with quick decision.

MARTHA'S MEANNESS.

John D. Rockefeller never wearies of impressing on the young the folly of mean and parsimonious habits. In one of his most recent interviews he said:—

These miserly people reap nothing but discomfort from their false economies. Take, for example, the case of Mrs. Silas, a wealthy woman I know.

'Martha,' said old Silas one autumn day, 'I think I'll go and get a few apples from the orchard.'

He looked at her timidly. She said—

'Well, be careful now, Si, only to pick the bad ones.'

Suppose there ain't no bad ones, Martha?

'Then ye'll have to wait till some goes bad, of course,' the old lady snapped. 'We can't afford to eat good, sound fruit worth a shilling a bushel.'

ENCOURAGING.

I have a splitting headache, sighed the beautiful young thing.

Have you ever tried magnetic healing? asked the obliging young man.

No. What is it?

You rest your head thus, on my shoulder, and I pass my arm about your waist in this manner. Now be perfectly calm and see if this does not relieve you.

The position was maintained for five or ten minutes and then the obliging young man asked.

Does your headache any more?

Ye-e-es.

Well, I'm sorry I don't seem able to relieve you.

He was about to remove his arm when she looked at him chidingly, and said—

It seems to me that if you have any confidence in your method you would be willing to keep on trying.

JUST A SUGGESTION.

The conjurer on the pier was in his best form. He had produced rabbits from handkerchiefs, cannon-balls from hats, half-crowns from half-pennies, watches from ears—I beg your pardon, sir, but I believe you are secreting a sovereign in your mouth. Thank you,—and green parrots from nowhere.

He had also produced several packs of cards and numerous Japanese fans from his sleeves. But of course, the audience never for a moment suspected this.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, he concluded—this was his chief item—waving his wand towards a pretty, decorated cabinet, I want you to give your careful attention to the last illusion of the evening. I want some lady in the audience to enter this cabinet. I will then close the door and when opened again the lady will have miraculously disappeared.

A gleam of hope flashed into the mind of one of the hearers—a dilapidated-looking little man, who sat besides a powerful, big woman, with a chin like a man-of-war's ram.

Maria, dear, he whispered timidly, wouldn't you like to go up and oblige the gentlemen?

A FLIRTATION.

Together we sat in a tete-a-tete.
The prettiest girl and I.
The light was out and the hour was late:
For time you know, will fly!
Together we sat in the welcome gloom,
Alone, unheard, unseen,
Though her mother was in the other room
With a thin Portiere between.
The cherry like lips of the pretty miss,
Alas! were a tempting sight;
And I ventured to beg for a tiny kiss—
Just one before Good night.
But the prettiest girl resented that
In a way I'd never dreamed;
For she airily sprang from where we sat
And what do you think!—she screamed!
I caught the conquette in my arms—alack,
For such is the way of men—
And gruffly demanded of her a smack,
And then—and then—and then—
Her mother came cruelly in with a light,
And—what do you think she said?
Oh, come, little lady, kiss daddy good night,
And carried her of to bed.

ROUSED THEM UP.

A certain Scotch minister, a new-comer in the parish, finding it impossible to arrest the attention of his congregation, became desperate. No sooner did he appear in the pulpit than they promptly composed themselves to sleep.

One evening, after taking up his position, he rapped sharply on the ledge in front of him, and addressed his somnolent flock in tones of severe remonstrance.

Now brethren, he said, It's not fair to go asleep as he always ha done directlly I begin my sermon. Ye might wait a wee till I got alang, and then if I'm no worth hearing sleep awa' wi ye and I'll no care; but dinna go before I ha commenced. Gie me this one chance.

Finding they were all fairly awake by that time, he went on—

I shall take for my text the two words, Know thyself, but I will say before I begin the discourse that I would no advise this congregation to make money such profitless acquaintances.

There was not a snore or a nod in the kirk that evening, and after that day he found his task comparatively easy.

A PERAMBULATING QUOTATION DICTIONARY.

You are charged with——began the magistrate.

Charged! interrupted the prisoner. "That reminds me of Richard III.'s remark at the battle of Bunker Hill, Charge, Stanley.——

Never mind, Richard, broke in his worship. He's dead. Listen to me.

Dead—yes dead! How that word recalls Dryden's famous line in King Lear.—We ne'er shall look upon his like again. Or as Chaucer very pithily—

Stop, Sir! No Chaucer or any other sir. You are charged with—

Can't pay. Like the immortal Jonson sir, I can say, My purse was stole. 'Twas full of trash.

A policeman found you lying in the gutter last—

Lying you say. Lord, Lord how this world is given to lying, as my friend Lord Bacon said.

You were found in a drunken sleep in a gutter—

Oh sleep. Oh, gentle sleep! Nature's soft nurse. Oft have I wooed thee—

You wooed her mistakenly this time. You used whisky of a very rank——

The rank is by the guinea stamp murmured the old soaker.

Of a very rank variety, proceeded the magistrate; and the consequence was you went to sleep before you reached home—

Sweet home. There's no place like home, quoted the guzzler.

Yes, a sweet home you have made it for your children, the magistrate said.

Wife, children I have none. With Sir Philip Sidney I believe that He who hath a wife and children hath given hostage to fortune, for they are an impediment to great enterprises.

Your family is to be congratulated, then and shall feel less compunction in retiring you to gaol for the next sixty days. Call the next case.

As he was led away the prisoner was heard to murmur, Perhaps, tis best. As Milton says, For solitude sometimes is best society and short retirement urges sweet return.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW TAXATION.

THE "Indian Spectator":—The only recognised parties in our Legislative Council are officials on the one side and non-officials on the other. Elected and nominated members, Hindu and Munammadan members, are popularly believed to constitute different parties, but the Government does not calculate upon the support of any of these parties officially and openly. Whether there is any necessity to raise the taxes to meet a deficit in a given year, and if so what taxes may be enhanced, are questions on which non-official members are not expected to vote on party lines. Yet curiously enough, the Opposition votes at the Budget Debate in the Viceregal Council were nearly constant. The Indian members who voted with officials do not seem to have controverted the arguments of their non-official colleagues. We have, therefore, no means of knowing whether they deliberately disagreed with the Opposition, or they thought that the questions at issue were so technical and complicated that the responsible Finance Member must be allowed his own way as a matter of practical necessity and expediency. The Opposition maintained that the Finance Members had miscalculated the opium revenue to the extent of ninety lakhs. This difference in the estimates almost approaches the well-known divergences in geological computations. Elaborate reasons were given by the Hon. Mr. Meston why the Opposition estimates of the opium revenue could not be relied on, while some of the critics of the Government estimates are also experts. We shall have to wait some months before we find out who was in the right. Those who had no opinions on the subject—and few could dogmatise on a mere "gamble"—must have been influenced by the consideration urged by Mr. Meston that, assuming that the market yielded the extra 90 lakhs, the windfall would not be unwelcome and might be used for purposes not provided for in the Budget. Nothing is easier than to find use for money; the difficulty is to find the money.

The "Parsi":—While there have often been hints that Indian public works might be carried out by private contract with advantage, we find the Hon. Mr. Gokhale asking that Indian railways be managed departmentally instead of by Companies. The railway system is indeed a hybrid arrangement and the control of the lines is complicated to a degree which is absurd. Government dictates policy and expenditure, everything is done under Government rules, and the state railways are handed over to a company with headquarters in London which holds a factional precuniary interest in the line and is supposed to be the most efficient managing agency. It is not a case of the blind leading the blind but of the bound guiding the bound—it ends similarly in floundering. The general results are not what were planned and some of the untoward features of the system has been the invasion of the railways by the caste system, particularly in the higher appointments made by the skeleton directorates.

IRRIGATION AGAINST RAILWAYS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Though it has been lost, the Hon'ble Mr. Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy's motion in the Imperial Council, asking for an increase in the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation during the next official year, must have done one good thing—showed how intensely the people have come to realize the inestimable boon conferred by irrigation on the country and the surprise they feel in seeing Government caring less the important irrigation projects than for railways. Irrigation ensures a plentiful harvest to the people, on the one hand, while bringing in large returns to the Government on the other. Railways cost much to the country without any adequate returns, direct or indirect. But still the Government are bent on pushing on the railways and they have been doing so in a way which often tempts people to think as if it were done at the expense of irrigation. The Hon'ble Mr. Maneckjee's speech was as weighty in substance as it was moderate in tone. It was besides as well informed as all his public utterances are. It was vigorous; but there was nothing of a censure on the Government—he indeed disclaimed all idea of attacking the Government's policy. What he aimed at was the obtaining of a frank recognition that there is a large room for the extension of beneficial and productive irrigation projects, and that the Government can well foster them if they cared. He showed how the money could be provided and he also showed the agency which could be profitably employed for the purpose. Of course the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob had his own facts and figures to give and his eloquence carried the day; but even though the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai's proposition has been lost it has not done so without doing a distinct good. We may reap much from the hon'ble gentleman's trenchant criticisms in future years.

The "Gujerati":—It was but a foregone conclusion that with a standing majority of official and officialised members the Budget should pass in the Imperial Council without any material changes as suggested by non-official members made therein. But it would certainly not have been expecting too much from those who were responsible for the original framing and subsequent defence of the Budget, if one would have hoped to see them adopt at least some of the most important modifications urged by the non-official and independent-minded representatives in the Council. The various speeches made in the course of the Budget Debate clearly show what a strong array of experience, expert knowledge and sound common-sense was pitted against the defenders of the Budget. Bombay took the lead in the attack and the contributions made by Sir Sassoon David and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Sir Vithaldas Thakersey would do credit to prominent members of the Opposition in the British Parliament. The defence on behalf of Government was extremely weak and betrayed the weakness of their case.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

The "Parsi":—The present difficulty is not so much in paying a dividend on a long anna ride as in paying a dividend on a swollen capital. In a public service like this the Municipality is not free from risk simply because it has no money in the concern. It can compel the Tramway Company to run at a loss, but in that case it would be impossible to insist on improvements and repairs. No better compromise could have been come to than the permission to raise the fares on long journeys for a period of two years. The Tramway Company is given a better chance of paying its way, and the Municipality, by not sacrificing the right to insist on the one-anna fare, maintains an effective voice in the dictation of outlay on the public service. But the Bombay public, who above all things love things to be cheap, are in for a dearer service than the old one. The price of the Company's shares has risen a little in sympathy with the new concession, but is not at a level now to indicate any extravagant dividends.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACT.

The "East Goftar":—The Improvement Trust Act has never been popular with the public. From its very inception it was regarded with great misgivings by owners of landed property. Their apprehensions were not altogether unfounded, and experience has shown that in certain powers which it administers to the Trust it has operated with hardship and injustice upon many a vested interest. There are directions in which improvements in its provisions are badly needed, and we wish that those who have a knowledge of its practical working will lay before the public their personal experience with a view to their amendment. The present is an opportune moment for ventilating any grievances which property-owners may have against the Act, as its modification is now under contemplation. Mr. C. N. Wadia's letter draws timely attention to some of the weak points of the existing Act. We commend that letter for favourable consideration to the notice of the authorities that be. Mr. Wadia has laid his finger upon some of the provisions which, indiscreetly enforced, are liable to impose great hardship on the owners of land. It is one of their chief grievances that the Trust gives notifications of improvement schemes prematurely without being prepared to acquire the lands therein involved, within a reasonable limit of time. The effects of such a procedure are well ennumerated in the said letter, the chief whereof is that the owners thereby find it difficult to lease their lands. But Mr. Wadia does not satisfy himself by merely [ventilating the landowners' grievances. He suggests certain modifications which incorporated into the Bill would purge the existing Act of some of its provisions which, by their harshness, have deservedly earned the odium of unpopularity.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The "Parsi":—It was only according to the traditions of the Bombay Government that it should lead the way among the Provincial Governments in introducing the most essential of all the new reforms—the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council. Mr. M. B. Chaubal is known as a sound lawyer and a man of moderate views, and his appointment will be very generally approved. Considering the usual official attitude of the Bombay Government and the particular qualities of the present Governor, the appointment, we may presume, has been made solely on considerations of personal merit, but nobody will grudge Mr. Chaubal's community the natural satisfaction they feel at the compliment paid to themselves and their loyalty in his person.

The "Rast Goftar"—The appointment of Mr. Mahadev B. Chaubal as a member of the Executive Council of Bombay has been greeted with profound satisfaction throughout the Presidency. Mr. Chaubal is the first Indian to be trusted with the responsible post by a Provincial Government. The Reforms Scheme has been received in right earnest and in a spirit of hearty co-operation by the official hierarchy in India and, in this case, we congratulate alike the recipient as well the Bombay Government for liberally carrying out the gracious intention of those higher in authority. Like Mr. Sinha of the Viceregal Executive Council, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal is a competent lawyer, and will prove a valuable acquisition in his new office. During his temporary appointment to the Bench of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Chaubal left his mark as a capable and independent judge. Still more extensively was he known to the public of Bombay as an able and distinguished pleader. Having practised at the Bar for well high three decades, he owns a unique legal experience which will stand him in good stead in the performance of his duties in the Council. It is not often that he has figured before the public, but he is reported to be possessed of very sober views in politics and credited to be an altogether estimable gentleman. Mr. Chaubal belongs to the Prabhu community. The latter have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet in their grateful acknowledgments to Lord Morley and H. E. the Governor. But the appointment of Mr. Chaubal bears interest for a much wider community,—the general public and we think that similar messages of congratulations should be dispatched in due quarters by all principal cities and public bodies of the Presidency.

The "Gujerati":—For our own part we never thought that Government would in giving effect to Lord Morley's intentions have the courage or the liberality to choose a gentleman with pronounced views on Indian politics or current topics of the day. They are naturally inclined to select some one who has either held aloof from politics or who is known to hold at least a natural position. Mr. Chaubal upon whom the choice of Government has fallen belongs decidedly to the first category. Whether he can also be placed in the second category is more than we are in a position to assert with confidence. He is a distinguished member of the Appellate Bar and his reputation for high integrity and independence of character is certainly beyond question. He is a lawyer of tried ability and long experience, and is well-known for his conscientious industry and sustained application. We do not know what portfolio is going to be entrusted to him. The post entails on him a most serious responsibility and requires many other qualifications over and above those of a lawyer. We shall not prejudge our friend, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal. He is the first nominee under the new scheme of reforms and will have the sympathy and good wishes of the public in the new sphere of duties to which he has been raised.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM RAPESEED.

The final report on the rape crop of 1909-1910 in Assam Districts reads:—Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under rape in Assam represent some 4·4 per cent. of the total area under rape and mustard in British India.

A report on the crop has, for the first time, been received for the plains portion of the Garo Hills district.

According to district reports the area under rape in Assam this year comes to 305,546 acres against 284,295 acres last year. The increase is due mainly to favourable weather conditions prevailing before sowing commenced.

In Nowgong the broadcasted winter rice failed over a large area which was then resown with rape. Since the time of sowing the season has not been quite satisfactory owing to defect of winter rain, and in many districts only a moderate crop has been harvested. Some damage has also been done by insect pests in Kamrup and Sibsagar.

The total estimated outturn for the Assam districts is 56,900 tons or about 23 per cent. more than last year.

EASTERN BENGAL WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of Eastern Bengal in 1909-1910, reads:—Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under wheat in Eastern Bengal represents some 6·58 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

According to District Officers' estimates the area under wheat this year comes to 72,100 acres against 76,600 acres last year.

A very heavy decrease in area in Jalpaiguri and a lesser one in Rajshahi, as compared with last year, is nearly but not quite counterbalanced by a large increase in Malda. In other districts the changes have been slight. It should be mentioned that the area sown with the crop in Jalpaiguri last year was far above the average and the area sown this year approximates to the normal.

Since the middle of December the rainfall in the districts in which the crop is principally grown has been practically nil and in consequence the outturn is likely to suffer. From the district estimates it would seem that an outturn per acre of 79 per cent. of the normal may be expected.

CONSTIPATION.
A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

NO People are DECEIVED DOUBT
by worthless preparations.
TRY Dr. Dastoor's RUBINE
a GUARANTEED CURE for
DIABETES.
It promptly improves health, and reduces Sugar by half in two weeks.
Price Rs. 5,
NO It is a GRAND TONIC. OPIUM
Dastoor Specific Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club" Fort, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FARMING FOR WOMEN.

In money were no object and circumstances did not exercise a kind of strait-jacket over the disposition of our lives, one wonders what profession, what mode of life, most women would choose. Probably, in nine cases out of ten, a woman, it she were absolutely without ties, would choose, to see something of broad acres which are not bounded by the Irish Channel and the North Sea. Canada, writes a correspondent, claims its toll of women from the Old Country every year. A girl with health and energy is able to feel that there is room for expansion and for the development of ideas which are denied her at home. What the future may eventually hold in store for women in Canada is only a matter of speculation at present. The woman farmer, the woman settler, stock-raiser, and wheatgrower is not, however, problematical. Miss G. Binnie-Clark, whose personal experiences in Canadian farming were listen to with so much interest at the dinner of the Horticultural and Agricultural International Union for Women recently, is an enthusiastic pioneer on the land. As yet, as she pointed out, the glamour of farming has not contrived to attract women to the Far West, but, in the opinion of those who can foresee future conditions, there is ample room for development. Women are so apt to grumble that everything is not open to them, but they forget that the one thing always open to them is trade. Trade among the acres of ripening wheat and the broad pasture lands of agricultural Canada can moreover as Miss Clark explained in the course of an interview, be made to pay by women. She farms over 300 acres of wheat herself. Her competition with other farmers—men—in the district is perfectly satisfactory, and she is of the opinion that there is an enormous future before the woman with a taste for an outdoor life, determination, pluck, and, above all, an understanding in the great need for co-operation with her own sex. Co-operation will be, she considers, the keynote to success in a new venture of this kind. Women are so apt to work independently of each other, while she is confident that excellent positions could be made by women farmers in Canada to-day if they were able to form a strong league of comradeship.

THE DIFFICULTY OF CAPITAL.

She is considering a scheme at the present moment by which it is hoped eventually that women will be enabled to take up farming in Canada who are at present handicapped by the want of capital. If the requisite sum were subscribed by Englishwomen of means at home to start farming schools, not only would a clear profit be obtainable from the land after a short time, but the shareholders would have the satisfaction of feeling that they were enabling numbers of girls to adopt a healthy career, and fitting them in time to start as independent settlers on their own account. A holding of 640 acres would provide work and experience for a settlement of twelve student farmers. After about a year, a woman with some slight previous knowledge of farming would, she considers, probably know enough to invest her capital in her own land. Under Sir Thomas Shaugnessy's new schema of "readymade" farms, the purchase of the necessary acres and plant as much simplified. Although it may take a few years to make the farm lands a freehold under this methods, it should be undobtedly the best line of action for women, to whom the building of outhouses and barns, the fencing of land, and the breaking up of new soil would perhaps offer the hardest obstacles. It is expected that some arrangement may eventually be feasible with the promote of this scheme.

NOT SO LONELY AFTER ALL.

People are apt to imagine that the life of a Canadian farmer is a very lonely one. The popular idea of Canada is of acres of prairie land, uncut by lines of railway, isolated by hundreds of miles from neighbours, and cut off from social intercourse of any description. A farm to succeed must, however be within distance of a line of railway. The railway itself requiries literally thousands of eggs and chickens to stock the restaurants. Within five or eight miles of a town puts probably more neighbours within reach than can be found in a calling radius in the Scotch Highlands. There are in fact many shooting-boxes in Inverneshire where the nearest pier or railway station is every whit as far off. The twenty or thirty miles which may separate the woman farmer from the C. P. R. make it perfectly easy for her to dispose of her stock, as well as travel down the line to some neighbouring town for a tennis tournament at the local club or for a subscription ball. Although the farmer begins work at sunrise, and goes to bed at sunset, stiff and weary probably after a hard day's work, there is plenty of variety on a farm. There is the live stock, ponies to break in or the dairy work and chicken farming, and the oats and barley which a farmer of experience grows as well as his wheat. There is, in fact, not so much risk of loss when the crop is varied, and oats and barley will withstand the accidents of climate to which the fields of wheat succumb perhaps in a single night.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

EQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C, COMMANDING.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 19th March.

I. The Annual Sports Meeting will be held at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Saturday next the 19th instant.

II. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will conduct the Church Parade in Camp on Sunday morning next the 20th instant at 11 a. m.

Dress.—Review Order, Summer clothing, white.

III. The Annual inspection of the Corps will be held at the Camp on Monday morning next, the 21st instant, at 7-15 a. m. Attendance of all members is required, unless absent with leave or prevented by illness.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Attg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 18th March.

The Corps' Annual Rifle Association Meeting will be continued on Sunday next the 20th inst., at Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. and from Grant Road at 7-11 a.m.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th March.

257.—Church Parade.—Sunday the 20th instant.—The Battalion will parade for Divine Service (Church of England and Roman Catholic). Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform, Helmets and Rifles. Medals to be worn.

258.—Detail for the week ending 26th instant.

Tuesday, 22nd inst.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8 p.m (S.T.).

Wednesday, 23rd inst.—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

259.—Parade.—Parade will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

260.—Ranges.—It is notified for information that there will be no practice on the Rifle Ranges during the Rifle Meeting.

261.—Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 31st inst, at 9 p.m. H E the Governor, Honorary Colonel of the Corps, has kindly consented to present the prizes.

262.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Battalion Rifle Meeting will take place on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volrs. Rifle Range at Santa Cruz as under:—

Match V.—700 yards, 20th March.
Match VI.—800 yards, 21st March.
Match VIII.—Honorary Members 200 yards, 22nd March.
Match VII.—500 yards, 22nd March.
Open to those who have attended 20 drills and not 15 as heretofore.
Leslie Challenge Cup, 28th March.
Time and place of parade will be notified.
Tennant Memorial Challenge Cup, 24th March.
The Highland Challenge Cup, 24th March.
Programme can be obtained at Head Quarters.

250.—It is notified for information that the Cadet marching competition will take place on the morning of the 23rd inst., at Santa Cruz, and the Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield on the morning of 26th instant, at Ghat Kopar Range.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

The Scourge of Malaria.

The Greatest Mortality for Ten Years.

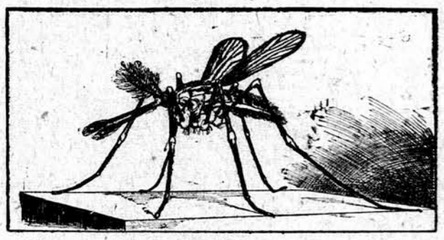
Sanatogen, the Latest and Best Remedy.

At the Malaria Conference at Simla, a short time ago, it was stated that the deaths from fever during the last ten years in India averaged nearly 4,500,000 a year, while last year they were a million above the average, the increase being due to Malaria, the most depressing and dangerous of all tropical diseases.

Malaria, as every one knows, is the result of the introduction of a germ—the Malaria microbe or parasite—into the blood. As the microbe multiplies, it destroys the red colouring matter of the blood, as well as the blood itself, which becomes thin and watery. This poverty of the blood leads to impairment of the vitality of all the tissues, for they draw their nourishment from it.

The Torturas of Malaria.

The result is that the Malaria patient suffers from nervous and mental symptoms of various kinds, including loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, in addition to giddiness, ringing in the ears, unrefreshing sleep, digestive disorders, a sense of lassitude which prevents work, and ever-increasing weakness, while his complexion gets paler and paler until he declines into that wasted condition of the system which doctors call "cachexia."



The Largest Mosquito in the World.

Photograph of a model of the Mosquito whose bite gives Malaria. The model is three feet high, and is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Admirably as quinine answers in the acute stage, it has little effect on the after-effects. Happily, science has discovered a preparation which is of supreme value at this time.

The Supreme Remedy.

This is Sanatogen, which may unhesitatingly be described as the most powerful revitalising and restorative agent known to the world. Its remarkable properties, which enable it to act like a charm in Malaria, are due to its constituents, glycero-phosphate of sodium which contains phosphorus in the exact form in which it exists in the body, and milk protoid, the body-building element of milk. These are chemically combined so that the milk protoid is readily assimilated by the body. Indeed, it is so easily digested that it is all absorbed within an hour after it has been taken.

Phosphorus, as a famous physician has written, "is absolutely essential for the growth of what physiologists term the cells of the body, the microscopic bricks of which the human edifice is constructed." Malaria greatly interferes with this cell growth, for which reason children who are especially liable to Malaria are so often stunted in their growth, until they are given Sanatogen, when they improve rapidly.

A child whose case is recorded in the *Medical Press and Circular* (November 2nd, 1904), in consequence of Malaria, when three years old, weighed only a half a pound more than when it was a year and a half. It was given Sanatogen and at once began to put on weight at the average of half a pound weekly.

Exactly the same effect is seen in adults, for Sanatogen exercises a potent influence on the blood. Under the influence of this wonderful preparation, the number of red blood corpuscles rapidly increases, as does the percentage of the red colouring matter on which its vitality and its power of nourishing the body depend.

This is vividly shown in the following case recorded in the *Indian Medical Gazette* (December, 1906).

A patient, in a cubic centimetre of whose blood there were 3,500,000 red blood corpuscles, was given Sanatogen. In a fortnight they had risen to 4,000,000 and in a month to 4,600,000, while the red colouring matter gained at the rate of 2 per cent. a week. This is no abnormal case, for it is the common average.

Every medical man in India has drawn attention to the value of Sanatogen in Malaria and one writer on the subject says "In the cachexia of this disease, *Sanatogen has been found incomparably superior to any drug treatment.*"

The Great Preventive.

Not only does Sanatogen remove all the depressing symptoms detailed above, but it also acts as a great preventive against Malaria. On this subject, a doctor has written, "In the stage preliminary to the actual establishment of cachexia it is provedly a safe preventive. Writers in the Indian medical papers have, time after time, drawn attention to this marked feature of the remedy. Its success in nervous exhaustion, dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia, and in numerous other conditions consequent upon exhausting illnesses has been the subject of comment in all the leading medical journals."

There is no more depressing sequel to Malaria than the premature ageing of the sufferer. This is rapidly cured by Sanatogen, and as the patient puts on flesh and all his enervating symptoms vanish he seems to grow younger and younger, until he looks and is as well as ever he was in his life.

An Interesting Pamphlet.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet "Malaria, Its Causes and Effects" has been written by a physician with a wide experience of this terrible complaint.

The Sanatogen Co. will distribute, free of charge, a limited number of copies to those who will send a postcard mentioning *Bombay Gazette* addressed to The Sanatogen Company of London, care of G.P.O., Box 226, Bombay.

The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
[6d. per Tablet.
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KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichéry.*

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Celebrated
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Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OUR KESHRANJAN OIL OR THE WONDERFUL HAIR-RESTORER.—Cures baldness, removes dizziness, debility of the brain, melancholia, short-sight, weakness of body and of memory, vertigo, and other similar maladies. It is a specific for those that have ruined their health by excessive drink or other causes. It imparts a shine to the skin and brilliancy to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5; 3 Phials Rs. 2-8: Packing and Postage extra 11 Abs.

OUR CURE FOR HYDROCELE:—Cures Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, &c., without surgical operation. Price for 2 weeks' measure Rs. 2; Packing and postage As. 7.

OUR DANTADHABAN CHURNA OR SUPERFINE DENTIFRICE—Cures all sorts of diseases of the gums, ulcerations, carries of the teeth, toothache, bleeding, bad breath, &c. Pleasing to the taste, it imparts a fragrance to the breath and cheerfulness to the spirit. Price per box As. 8; Packing and postage As. 3.

OUR CURE FOR OBESITY is a sure remedy for fatty or windy body the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, &c. It also cures neuralgic pain. Price for a month's measure Rs. 20-0. Packing and Postage extra Rs. 1-8.

OUR KSHATARI TAILA is a sure remedy for ulcers of every description, venereal sinus, ulcerations due to piles and fistula, and sores in the mouth and ears. It has a special action on cancers, for it checks bad and foetid discharges in a short time and leads to the growth of healthy tissues. It is purely innocuous in its action. Price per phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.

Illustrated catalogues containing full accounts of diseases and medicines are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

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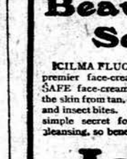

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing. It frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.
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is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.
[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*]
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

NASIK MURDER TRIAL.

THE eleventh day of the Nasik murder trial commenced yesterday morning at the Bombay High Court, before the Chief Justice (Sir Basil Scott), Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

The prisoners are: Ananta Laxman Kanhere, charged with murder; Krishna Gopal Karve and Vinayak Narayan Deshpande, charged with abetment and being present at the crime; and Shanker Ramchandra Soman, Waman alias Daji Narayan Joshi, Ganesh B. Vaidya and Dattatraya Pandurang Joshi charged with abetment without being present.

Bisandass Mohanlal, a Marwadi, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was a member of the panch at the time of the search of Kanhere's house. He had seen some letters there.

Cross-examined by the first accused, witness said, the police called him in the evening. Before entering the house they did nothing. He did not see the police throw away the pieces of the letters found during the search. The police were not searched before they entered the room. The papers were not read to him before they were placed in the trunk. Before entering the house, witness was not searched. The owner of the house was standing very close by when they were searching the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, he had initialled the pieces of the letter in ink.

Damodar N. Joshi, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was a student residing at Aurangabad and knew Dattu from the Aurangabad School. He pointed Dattu's house to Inspector Karnik.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker, witness said, he did not know how many rooms Dattu occupied in the house. He was not present at the time of the search. After witness's house was searched witness was asked to show Dattu's house. An essay written by the accused in English was seized in his house. He was not under arrest. Mr. Karnik brought him to Bombay to give evidence on last Saturday.

Bhau Bala Shimpe, examined by Mr. Lowndes, said he was a carpenter at Nasik. He had signed the panchnama shown to him. The police took him to Peth Road where he saw Waman Joshi, who pointed out a tree and witness noticed a hole in the tree. Witness took out three bullets from the tree.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, the police came to call him about ten days after Mr. Jackson's murder.

Govind Moreshwar Date, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was employed at the Victoria Terminus Goods office. He was at Nasik when his father was alive and he knew Ganu Vaidya. They were in the same school for nearly three or four years. Witness produced a letter written by the sixth accused on the 14th October last in the G. I. P. Goods office in Bombay to the Goods Superintendent praying for employment. Witness said Ganu was employed at Bori Bunder. Witness produced the muster roll of the clerks at Bori Bunder which showed that Ganu commenced work there on the 15th of October and worked until the 2nd of November.

Ganesh Govind Ranade, a Brahmin, Superintendent of the Dhulia Training College, said the fifth accused was in the College from the 7th to the 22nd December.

Bhikaji Laxman Kudtarkar, a clerk in the General Post office, examined-in-chief, said he had lived at Girgaon for the last 16 years. He had known Karve for the last six months. Fifteen days before Diwali, Karve had given him a leather bag, which was locked. Accused told the witness that he was going out of Bombay and asked him to keep it. Witness took the bag and as he was in a hurry' he put it in the house of his relative, S. G. Nadkar, and instructed Nadkar to give it to Karve when Karve asked for it. In February last witness was taken to the Police Commissioner who put him some questions. Witness then took the police to Nadkar's house, where a punch was called and the bag was found to be in the same condition as it was when it was handed over to him. The look was broken open and two revolvers were found in it. The smaller one was in a case and was of polished metal.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna, witness said, he was on bail. When Karve handed him the bag, he told the witness that he intended to return to Bombay.

Shanker Govind corroborated the last witness' statement. He said that on February 2nd, Bhikaji came to his shop with the police. They forced open the bag and two pistols were found in it.

In cross-examination by Mr. Setna, the witness said, he had understood that he was to give up the bag to Bhikaji when he called for it.

Dilawal Khan Alamshikhan, an Inspector of the C. I. D., said he received instructions at Nasik to come down to Bombay, where he was to Bhikaji in the Post Office. Later Bhikaji took them to a room on Charni Road where they found the bag mentioned by the last witnesses. He asked for the key of the bag, but could not get it and had to force the lock. Inside he found the two revolvers which had been produced, and which were wrapped up in pieces of cloth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setna, witness said, it was in consequence of this find that Bhikaji was charged by the Bombay Police in the Police Court.

Gopal Ganesh Virkar, a photographer of Nasik, formally proved two photographs of the theatre at Nasik where the murder was committed, and Huri Shridhur Dikshit, formally proved a plan of the theatre.

Gopal Narayen Rele was next called to identify his signature to the panchama formed for the search of Ganu Vaidya's House. In the same room where the pistol was found three bottles containing chemicals were found in a shelf in the wall.

Ramchandra Appaji, Police Inspector, Nasik, examined by the Advocate-General, said he knew Vinayek Gaidhani who had admitted before the witness that Deshpande had given him (Gaidhane) a bundle of pistol and cartridges. Deshpande was present at that time. Witness had sent for Gaidhani. Witness then deposed to the finding of the pistol in Gaidhani's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said, as he was making inquiries in the case, he went to Deshpande in the look-up. He did not persuade the accused to get the information he wanted. He did not tell Deshpande that he would be let off if he would say all that witness asked him to say.

Captain Bernard Higham, I.M.S., Acting Chemical Analyser, confirmed his report on the contents of the bottles found in Ganu's house. There were three liquids, of which the mercury and the glycerine could be used in the manufacture of explosives. The powder which was submitted to him was arsenic and there was more than enough of it to kill a man. The witness had seen the descriptions in the prisoner's statements of the methods they used for making picric acid, as the process was correctly described.

The trial was then adjourned until to-day.

KOLHAPUR PROCLAMATION.

THE following proclamation were issued by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya-Jagadguru of the Karveer Peetha (see) Matha Kolhapur and Sankeshwar:—

"With the blessings of His Holiness to all the faithful disciples, be it proclaimed—

That His Holiness learnt with deep regret the sad news of the cruel murder of Mr. Jackson, the learned Collector of the holy city of Nasik on the 9th day of the bright half of Margshirsha at the hands of a Brahmin boy who must be considered a stain on the Brahmanical religion of mercy (Ahinsa) emphatically preached by Manu and other law-givers.

That His Holiness was pleased to find in Mr. Jackson a just and impartial officer of the Government and a high-souled lover of Adwait Philosophy and oriental learning whose intellectual and moral attainments were of a high order. One of the foremost among the students of Sanskrit, of abounding sympathy with the people under his charge, devoted all his life to the welfare of this land, loved by the people whose affairs he administered, he was equally valued and esteemed by the Government and the people. The loss of such a man is a great loss both to the rulers and the ruled.

That such a murder is to be condemned, the more so when a Brahmin commits it. The natural virtues of a Brahmin according to the Smritis, consist in 'forgiveness, truthfulness, self-restraint, purity, charitableness, control of the senses, mercy to all and disinterestedness.' The violation of any of the duties herein enjoined constitutes a grave sin. As Vishwamitra lays down, 'conduct in contravention of the teachings of great men learned in the Shastras becomes sin and its inevitable fruit, says Manu, is nothing short of hell.' Similarly the Vishnupurana lays down that 'those men fall into misery who in deeds, words or thoughts, act contrary to the duties enjoined by the Shastras for the several class and the various stages of life.' Hurting others is generally forbidden; but when it is the murder of king's officers who wish well of the people, the sin is hundredfold. As says the Padmpurana, 'the murderer of warriors and merchants...and of the King's servants, is hurled down into the hell called Tapiskumbha.'

That His Holiness looks upon this wicked act as the climax of unfaithfulness and ingratitude; and in the words of the great Bhishma in Mahabharat 'neither the insects nor the wild beasts eat of the flesh of the faithless and the ungrateful.' 'The murderer of a Brahmin, the drunkard, the thief and the man straying away from the prescribed path, may be purified by penance; but the ungrateful is fallen forever.'

That His Holiness deeply regrets the indifference of the disciples of this Peetha towards religion and the absence of religious education from them. Lack of religious wisdom makes men uncontrolled; and this want of restraint or discipline is the root of anarchism. Religious training especially of students to whom the life of celebacy is essential is thus absolutely necessary.

That His Holiness hitherto cherished the belief that anarchism had no footing within the religious jurisdiction of this Peetha; but the progress of events at holy Nasik itself has rudely shaken this belief. Oh the ignorance of our people! By such inhuman acts, they are alienating the sympathy and incurring the distrust not only of Englishmen but of entire humidity. The present Government of the country fitly observe the five great duties of rulers enumerated by Vishwamitra, namely, 'the punishment of the wicked, the honour of the good, increase of wealth by righteous means, impartial administration of justice and the defence of the country.' Hatred of public officers and of the Government that walks in the footsteps of Shri Ramchandra, Nala and Yudhisthira in giving happiness to its subjects, is unsurpassed in its wickedness. Since the foundation of the British Empire in India, all the peoples of the country are enjoying the blessings of peace; their religious and charitable susceptibilities are respected to the utmost and all of their religious and charitable institutions and endowments have been maintained as ever. His Majesty the Emperor and his officers, therefore, deserve the highest respect from the people. Manu says that 'the king should not be insulted even if he were a boy; for he is really some great divinity in the form of man.' 'The king is Fire itself; the Sun, the Moon, the God of Death, the God of Wealth, the God of Waters are all in the king; nay, more, in his prowess, he is Indra himself. It is also said that 'the king is Vishnu incarnate.'

That the positive gains of our Arya Dharma from the British connection with India are also very numerous. Scholars like Dr. Keilhorn, M. Williams, Maxmuller and last but not least, the late Mr. Jackson have studied with rare devotion the language, philosophy and principles of our religion and have rescued from oblivion the literature of our forefathers. They have translated and offered to the civilized world the great Vedas and other works in the Sanskrit language and have pronounced in unmistakable terms in favour of the superiority of Arya Dharma and they consider themselves much profited by a study of the Sanskrit literature. Their reference for Vedant has made it universally respected. His Holiness has no doubt that in view of this the feeling of loss caused by the death of the learned Mr. Jackson will never be forgotten by appreciative and wise Indians.

That, finally, His Holiness is pleased to excommunicate the wicked persons who have committed the present offence and who shall commit similar offences against the State and none of the disciples of this Peetha should have any dealing with such sinful men. The essence of religion common to all as enjoined by Manu is mercy (Ahinsa), truth, non-stealing, purity and self restraint. This should be strictly adhered to by all our disciples.

May the rulers exert themselves for the welfare of of their subjects; may the subjects love their kings; may peace reign all over the earth and may all classes of the society live in harmony and concord. So go the blessings of His Holiness."

By command and with the great seal of His Holiness affixed. Dated Tuesday, the full moonday of Paushya Shake 1831 in the year called Saumya.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. M. Parlett, C. S., becomes Additional Judge, Burma Chief Court.

Mr. Miller, Official Trustees, Bengal, is granted extraordinary leave for one year. Mr. Grey, Bar-at-Law officiates.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Weldon acts as-Reporter, Indian Law Reports, High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. L. J. Robertson proceeding on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Shearer, Assistant Inspector General of Agriculture, resigns his appointment in the Agricultural service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Monsieur Buris Arsenieff is appointed Consul General for Russia at Calcutta and Mr. Stephens as Consul for Siam at Rangoon.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Wilson is confirmed as Port Officer, Karachi.

Commander DeBerry is appointed Port Officer, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Clark officiates as Secretary and Chief Engineer, Burma, vice Mr. White going on leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Burkitt is Officiating Reporter on Economic Products is granted four months' leave Mr. Hooker officiates.

DEPARTURE.

Per s. s. "Salsette," March 19.

The list of passengers by steamer "Salsette," Captain H G H Lewellin, R N R, left Bombay to-day:—

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Abdul Latif, Mr
Ahmed, Mr H
Allen, Mr W D
Andy. Mr A
Arbuthnot, Mr Ashley H
Ashton, Mr R P
Bally, Capt F K
Bacon, Mr A
Beattie, Mr W
Bird, Mr L W
Bliss, Mrs O P
Brieux, Mr and Mrs E
Bandurcia, Mr B
Cable, Sir Ernest
Carnegy, Capt G P
Channey, Capt C H
Christison, Mr G W
Clarke, Mr A
Cosatinho, Mr P
Collingwood Thompson, Mrs
Collinson, Mrs
Coote, Mr M C
Crawford, Mr and Mrs C J
Creet. Mr S T
Cumine, Capt G
Dixon, Mr J
Dixon, Miss
Dunbaims, Mr R
Dunlop, Capt C A
Dunn, Mr H
Dwight, Mrs and Miss
Edwards, Mr E
Edwards, Major R M
Fernandes, Mr and Mrs, 3 children, infr & servant
Firenes-Mullen, Col D F
Gordon, Major W M
Grant, Capt A H
Gregory, Mr S M
Gunn, Mr
Hancock, Col F H
Harding, Mr Charles
Harrison, Capt A P
Hay, Sister and Mrs de Cartoret's infr & child
Hodson, Mr V G H
Hogg, Miss Florence
Holmes, Mr A E
Howell, Miss Flancia
Howell, Miss K W
Inanao, Dr and Mrs A C
Irwin, Capt T S
Jashson, Mr. and Mrs J
Jarrett, Capt H C D
Jones, Miss
Jones, Mr William B
Jump, Mr H
Khan, H H Col Adaldullah, Private Secretory and 3 Servants.
Khan, Khan Bhadur Javar
King, Lt-Col H
King, Mr C S
Kirkwood, Mr T W
Kline, Mr and Mrs C H
Lare, Miss
Lang Miss M L
Latham, Miss
Lemert, Col W C
Lemert-Wise, Mrs B
Lewis, Mr R S
Mathesahe, Dr H
McConaghy, Capt J C
Meslinge, Mr R W
Mehta, Mr S D
Midgley, Mr H
Molony, Capt and Mrs O H C
Monteeole, Mr E W
Mullaby, Mr H
New ham Mrs Maj W F
Nicholson, Mr F L
Nolte, Dr Cnstav
Nolte, Dr Hans
Oldham, Mr R D
Oliver, Mr A
Orr, Mr C E
Osman, Sultan Follower and 5 Native Servants
Paterson, Mr James
Pearson, Capt M
Pickering, Mr A E
Reppert, Miss Elizabeth
Robertson, Mr and Mrs L J
Rolston, Mrs F M and 2 children
Rolston, Miss
Segers, Mr J C
Short, Mr J C
Shute, Mr J W
Simonds, Capt M H
Stevenson, Mr H D M
Stewart, Mrs B
Strutt, Mr C H
Tichborne, Lady and Maid
Walton, Mr G G
West, Mr and Mrs Ernest A
Willies, Mr G W
Woodson, Mr J
Worgan, Mr L
Yapp, Mr G E

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SEDITIOUS LITRATURE AND SPEECHES.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Feb. 25, Sir William Bull asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Why, if the importation of seditious literature into India is prohibited, European visitors are allowed to travel over India delivering speeches corresponding to this literature without, let or hindrance.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware of the existence of the state of things described in the latter part of the question. The law as to sedition in India applies to all persons, whether Indians or Europeans, and the Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that the Government in India apply different standards to Europeans and Indians.

THE ROYAL MARINES AND PREVIOUS SERVICE PENSION.

On Monday, Feb. 28, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can state why, when the period of service in British regiments previous to joining the Indian Army allowed to count for pension was increased from two to five years, a similar extension was not granted to officers who had previously served in the Royal Marines; and whether the Secretary of State will rectify the inequality thus created.

Mr. Montagu: The arrangement made with the War Office regarding the cost of carrying out the decision referred to by the honourable Member does not cover the case of the officers who entered the Indian Army from the Royal Marines, but the question of a similar concession to these officers is already under consideration.

MEMORIALS OF THE BOMBAY POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the memorials of the Bombay political officers have yet been received; and, if so, what decision the Secretary of State has come to on the question.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India's proposals are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, who will shortly arrive at a decision upon them.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir William Bull asked the Patronage Secretary to the Treasury: Whether the imprisonment of the British-Indians in the Transvaal for refusal to obey the registration laws still continues, and if Mr. Royoppen, a Natal-born Indian, a B. A., LL.B., of Cambridge, and a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, has recently been arrested, tried, and deported for being in the Transvaal without a registration certificate; and whether his Majesty's Government will take some steps to correct this condition of things within the Empire.

The Master of Elibank: On January 5 there were forty-one Indians is custody convicted of contravention of the registration and immigration laws, and four more were waiting the result of appeals. I cannot say what the present number may be, nor have I any information that Mr. Royppen has been arrested. The whole subject which is one of extreme complexity has been the subject of a long correspondence with the Tranvaal Government which is not yet finished. There has also been a frequent interchange of opinion between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for India.

INCREASED PAY OF R.E. OFFICERS IN THE P. W. D.

On Tuesday, March 1, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the question of increased pay to be drawn by Royal Engineer officers serving in the Public Works Department have yet been received; and, if so, when a decision on the question may be expected.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has recently received the proposals of the Government of India regarding the pay of the Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department. His approval of them was communicated to the Government of India by tegraph on Feb. 1.

THE MIDNAPORE APPEAL.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official knowledge as to when the inquiry instituted by the Government of India into the conduct of the police officials condemned by the High Court of Calcutta in the Midnapore appeal on June 1 last was concluded; what was the nature of that report; and what steps the Government of India have taken upon it.

Mr. Montagu: The inquiry referred to in the question has been held, and the report was submitted on Nov. 6 to the Government of Bengal. But certain civil suits, claiming large sums as damages for false charges and imprisonment have now been brought against the district and police officers into whose conduct the inquiry was held. While these suits are before the courts it is impossible to publish the results of the inquiry, in which the same questions are dealt with as will now come before the civil courts for judicial decision.

TREATMENT OF SEDITIOUS PRISONERS.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has yet come to any conclusion has to the advisability of treating British subjects in India, who are imprisoned for offences of a seditious nature, as first-class misdemeanants, in the same way as such prisoners are treated in England.

Mr. Montagu: This matter has received careful consideration by the Secretary of State. Having regard to the differences between the Indian Penal Code and the criminal law here, and considering also the latitude of discretion permitted by the Penal Code in passing sentence for different offences of a seditious nature, the Secretary of State does not propose to interfere.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION IN KUCHENG.

Sir. M. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether on official reply had been received from his Majesty's Minister at Pekin in regard to the incident at Kucheng in the matter of opium suppression, referred to in his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury dated Dec. 15, 1909; and whether he could hold out hope that the proclamation of the Kucheng magistrates ordering the opium shops to be closed would be sustained and enforced.

Sir E. Grey: A report has been received from his Majesty's Minister at Pekin from which it appears that the statements made in regard to the action of his Majesty's Consul at Foochow respecting the closing of opium shops in the district of Kucheng are in many respects inaccurate. After further consideration of the circumstances, the Consul, with the concurrence of his Majesty's Minister, decided to take no further action in the matter, and it appears on recent inquiry that, as far as can be ascertained all shops dealing in either foreign or native opium in Kucheng are now closed.

TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTIOM IN BURMA.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that the syllabus of temperance instruction issued by the Board of Education last year is being translated into the vernacular and adapted for use in schools in Burma; and whether the Government of India have under their consideration the desirability of taking similar action in the other provinces of India.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information regarding the action said to have been taken in Burma. As regard the latter part of the question an inquary made in 1907 showed that in three of the provinces of India lessons on temperance were already included in the books read in schools, and that such lessons were about to be introduced in two more.

PROSECUTION OF LAL CHAND OF LAHORE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the prosecution for sedition of one Lal Chand, of Lahore, by order of the Punjab Government, for publishing a Hindustani translation of two chapters of Professor Seely's "Expansion of England," and of Mr. William Jennings Bryan's articles on British Rule in India, which was originally published in the New York Sun in 1906; and whether his Majesty's Government propose to take any action in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: Lal Chand has been prosecuted by the Government of the Punjab for publishing (in conjunction with Kishen Singh, referred to in the answer given on February 24 to my hon friend the member for Newcastle-under-Lyne) nine different pamphlets alleged to be of a seditious character. The Secretary of State has no details as to the actual contents of the publications. His Majesty's Government propose to leave the matter to the decision of the courts of law.

OFFICERS OF THE BERAR COMMISSION AND TRANSFER TO CENTRAL PROVINCES.

On Wednesday, March 2, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, when Berar was amalgamated with the Central Provinces in 1903, officers of the Central Provinces were made transferable to Berar, while officers of the Berar Commission were not reciprocally made transferable to the Central Provinces; whether in consequence, the Berar officers have been deprived of their chance of a commissionership, the commissioner of the amalgamated province being always a Central Province officer; whether Central Province deputy commissioners of the first and second class are respectively paid 417 rs. and 134 rs. more than the deputy commissioner in Berar; whether there are now only eleven men in the Berar Commission, and as they retire and their places are filled by Indian civilians the pay of these deputy commissioners will not automatically become the same as that of their brother officers in the Central Provinces whether the Chief Commissioner has recommended an amalgamation of the orders and an assimilation of the pay of the two services, and what if any reply has been given to his representations; and whether the Secretary of State will take steps to remedy the conditions from which the officers of the Berar Commission are at present suffering.

Mr. Montagu: The question of the relations between the Berar and Central Provinces Commissions is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council and no announcement can be made at present.

THE DALAI LAMA OF TIBET.

Sir Gilbert Parker asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can make a statement concerning the flight of the Dalai Lama from Tibet; whether this Government has made inquiries of the Chinese Government as to the invasion of Lhasa; and what is the result of its inquiries.

Mr. Montagu: Hon. members have been able to follow the course of events in the daily newspapers, and it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the main facts. I will, however, take the opportunity of reading a telegram which was received from the Viceroy last night:—"It appears that Tibetans sent considerable force to face Chinese troops near Seimando in order to intimidate them, but with orders not to fight. They accordingly retreated as Chinese troops advanced, and meanwhile Amban at Lhasa promised Dalai Lama that only 1,000 Chinese troops would be brought to Lhasa. Forty Chinese mounted infantry arrived suddenly in Lhasa and fired on several Tibetans, including two high officials, as these latter were leaving Potala peaceably, wounding one in leg and hitting pony of other. Dalai Lama also ascertained that Chinese had broken their promise to bring only 1,000 soldiers to Lhasa. He accordingly decided to fly to India, though against advice of Council and National Assembly. There appears to have been no fighting except at Chaksam, where several Chinese were killed, the number of killed being variously estimated as from forty to eighty. Dalai Lama's clothes, presents for Viceroy, etc., are believed to have been captured by Chinese. At Phari lots were cast as to whether Dalai Lama should proceed via Bhutan or Khambajong or Gnatong, and lot fell on last route. Dalai Lama complained that emperor of China promised him in Pekin that he, Dalai Lama, would have the same power as before in governing Tibet, but that Chinese in Tibet have broken this promise. Above information is from reliable Tibetan source. Dalai Lama arrives at Darjeeling to-day." His Majesty's Government have communicated with the Chinese Government with regard to the unexpected situation thus treated, and in reply have received assurances upon the details of which it would be premature to make a statement.

THE DUTY ON BEER.

Mr. George Younger asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to counterbalance the new duty on beer imported into India by an equivalent Excise duty on native brewed beer.

Mr. Montagu: Yes, sir. The Indian financial proposals include provisions for raising the present duty on beer brewed in India after European methods, as to correspond with the new duty on imported beer.

EXPANDING BULLETS AND THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether much of the ammunition shipped from Europe and run from Muscat to the Mekran coast of the Persian Gulf consists of cartridges with expanding bullets; and, and if so, whether steps can be taken to check the export of such cartridges, the use of which is forbidden to our soldiers, upon whom they will be used in the event of any disturbance on the North West Frontier.

Mr. Montagu: A very small proportion of the ammunition captured has been found to consist of cartridges with expanding bullets. I fear that it is not practicable to check the export, but every possible precaution is taken to prevent them reaching their destination.

PROFESSORS AT INDIAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the senior assistant professor at the Medical College, Madras, and the senior assistant surgeon at the General Hospital Madras, are assistant professor at the Medical College, Madras, and the additional qualifications for these important positions.

Mr. Montagu: I beg to refer the hon member to the answer given by my predecessor to a question by the hon. member for Galway North on Oct. 21 last. The Government of Madras have doubtless satisfied themselves that the holders of the posts possess the qualifications necessary to enable them to fill them.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of members of the medical profession, held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, submitting that the present system of reserving all important posts in the medical service of India for military officers of the Indian Medical Service has led to the entire exclusion from these posts of Indian civil doctors, however high their qualifications; whether he is aware that the present system causes much discontent and is the occasion of unnecessary expense, and whether he can hold out any hope of early reform.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has not seen the resolution referred to. From answers given to previous questions and from the papers presented to Parliament last year, the hon. member is aware that action has been taken with a view to increasing the number of Government medical appointments held by unofficial doctors in India. The process must inevitably be a slow one; and the Secretary of State is not in a position to make any further statement at present.

CULTIVATION OF LONG STAPLE COTTON.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If any attempt has been made during recent years by the Government of India, or by private individuals with the assistance of the Government of India, to cultivate a long staple cotton; and, if so, with what success and at what cost to the Government.

Mr. Montagu: In 1905 the Government of India and the British Cotton-Growing Association agreed to detray the cost in equal shares of preliminary experiments conducted by a syndicate formed in Calcutta for the cultivation of a long staple cotton. These experiments have not been successful, and have now been brought to a close. The cost to Government has been £3,660. The Agricultural Department is engaged in experiments for the improvement of the indigenous species of cotton and the introduction of exotic species, and has met with a fair amount of success. The cost of these experiments is included in the general expenditure of the department.

EMIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOUR.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If it is the intention of the Government of India to introduce legislation prohibiting the emigration of Indian labour.

Mr. Montagu: Legislation is contemplated which will empower the Governor-General in Council, where he has reason to believe that sufficient ground exists for prohibiting emigration in any country to which it is now lawful to declare that emigration to that country shall cease to be lawful from a specified date.

The Earl of Ronaldshay: What is the reason for that legislation?

Mr. Montagu: As the noble Lord knows the Governor-General in Council now can prohibit emigration for certain specified reasons; and it is in order to enlarge that power that fresh legislation is to be sought.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any, and, if so, what decision has been arrived at by the Governor-General of India in Council as to the supply of indentured labourers to the Colony of Natal.

Mr. Montagu: It has been decided to postpone consideration of this question until the Union of South Africa has come into being.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb. 28, Mr. Asquith, in moving a resolution to take the whole time of the House until Easter, explained the necessity for the course and the policy of the Government in regard to the House of Lords.

The scene in the House gave further proof of the intense anxiety with which every development of the political situation is watched and followed. For the third time since Parliament opened the Prince of Wales was present. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, and many other peers filled the Lords' Gallery, and on the floor of the House there was not a vacant seat. From the aspect of the House alone it would have been clear that the occasion was one of extraordinary interest. It was not until more than an hour had been spent in asking and answering questions and in presenting new Bills that Mr. Asquith rose, and during that interval curiousity and expectation had risen to the highest point. The right hon. gentleman, who was received with cheers, in which, however, there was no note of exultation, delivered his speech with notes in front of him. The motion which he had to submit was that up to March 24 the Government should have all the time of the House for their business, and he began by expressing regret at being compelled to encroach, under the stress of absolute necessity, upon the normal rights of unofficial members. He next drew attention to the business which must be transacted before the end of the financial year, and sketched out the programme which would be followed and which must be got through if the machinery of government was not to come to a standstill. Then he proceeded to make the statement which the great assembly, had especially gathered together to hear.

THE VETO.

When the House reassembled after Easter, on March 29, continued Mr. Asquith, the Government would present their proposals on the relations between the two Houses. They would be presented, in the first instance, in the form of resolutions affirming the necessity for excluding the House of Lords altogether from the domain of finance, and inviting the House to declare that, in the sphere of legislation, the power of the veto now possessed by the Lords should be so limited as to secure the predominance of the deliberate and considered will of the Commons within the lifetime of a single Parliament. Further, it would be made plain that these constitutional changes were without prejudice to and contemplated in a subsequent year the substitution in our Second Chamber of a democratic for an hereditary basis. When these resolutions had been agreed to, they would be submitted to the House of Lords, so as to bring the main issue to a trial at the earliest possible moment. This declaration, which carries the procedure previously announced by the right hon. gentleman, was the signal for cheers. If the Lords should agree to the resolutions, well and good, but whether they did or did not the Government regarded the placing with all possible promptitude upon the Statute Book of provisions which would set the Commons free from the veto of the Lords, not only as the first condition of the legislative dignity and utility of the Commons, but as their own primary and paramount duty. "In the prosecution of that task," said Mr. Asquith, "we shall adopt all such measures within the limits of the Constitution as seem to us appropriate and adequate, and upon its successful accomplishment we shall stake not only our fortunes but our existence as a Government."

Mr. Balfour, after some comments on the rights of unofficial members, complained of a great omission from Mr. Asquith's speech. In his original statement regarding business on the first day of the session the right hon. gentleman was understood to say that in the interval between the ecclesiastical holiday at Easter and the longer holiday at Whitsuntide he would take the resolutions affecting the House of Lords and then the Budget, and that all this work was to be done in this interval. Mr. Asquith having explained that there had been no change in this part of his plan, Mr. Balfour indulged in some satire at the expense of the Government for not hastening forward with the Budget which the Lords had been denounced for not passing. Directly a Second Chamber referred something to the decision of the people and directly that decision was shown to be against the decision of the House of Commons, it was proclaimed that all this was conclusive proof of an outrageous interference with the will of the democracy. He pointed out that it would not be easy to deal with the subject of "tacking" in a resolution, and expressed the hope that in any case the question of what constituted tacking would not be left entirely to the discretion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was notorious that there had been divisions in the Cabinet, one section desiring a representative Second Chamber and the other desiring the abolition of the veto, and the Prime Minister had made a rather clumsy attempt to unite in holy matrimony two wholly incompatible things. The fact was, the policy of the Government showed a complete lack of consistent statesmanship, and their one consideration was how the Cabinet could be kept together. The Prime Minister's statement was not likely to raise his reputation as a statesman Mr. J. Redmond rose next to express his views on the situation. On the main question on which this Parliament had been elected his party were in whole-hearted agreement with Ministers. He referred to the question of the House of Lords, on which the Prime Minister commanded a majority of 124, and his object was to adjure the right hon. gentleman to do nothing to weaken his mandate to proceed with the bold policy which he had down in his Albert Hall speech. They were willing to pass the Budget into law and to support the Government in every way on condition that they carried out their pledges. The Government's plan for dealing with the Lords was to be sent up to the other House, but what would happen when it was held up or rejected? That point Mr. Asquith's speech had left rather obscure. If he intended, when the resolutions were hung up or rejected, to ask there and then for guarantees for the exercise of the royal prerogative why could he not say so? and if guarantees were refused, did he intend to remain responsible for the government of the country? If satisfactory answers were given to these questions, and if in the meantime the right hon. gentleman would suspend the consideration of the Budget, he would be quite satisfied. He urged the Government, with much earnestness, not to part with the Budget until they had gone to the Throne and asked for guarantees. Unless he obtained satisfactory assurances upon the points he had raised, his party would vote against the motion.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who followed and amused and impressed the House by turns, declared that the course recommended by the leader of the Nationalist Party in regard to guarantees would be a scandalous outrage on the Constitution of the country. The hon. member would have the Sovereign create 500 peers; hay was to be made with the Constitution while the setting sun of Radicalism still shone. As for the Government, they were trying to effect a national revolution by a series of log-rolling manœuvres. He believed that the reform of the Second Chamber would be the true solution of the difficulty, but the plan of the Government, first to abolish the veto and then to proceed to a reform of the Lords, was the silliest proposal that had been made.

Sir H. Dalziel, who led the revolt against the Government last week, thought that the Prime Minister's statement had very materially altered the whole situation. Though not satisfactory, the position now taken up by the Government was an improvement on that which they took up a few days ago. The new policy of tinkering the Second Chamber did not find favour in his eyes.

Mr. T. Healy let the Opposition feel the scourge his tongue. If they believed she Budget to be bad, and the Government's House of Lords policy to be bad, they ought to spring at the first opportunity that presented itself to turn the Government out. But by supporting the motion before the House the Opposition were about to give the Government a reprieve until Easter.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain assured Mr. Healy that the Opposition were most anxious to come to close quarters with the Government on the great dividing issues—namely, the question of the Lords and the Budget. They were, however, influenced by the thought that the King's Government must be carried on, and were, therefore, averse from interfering with the necessary financial business which must be transacted unless the Army and Navy, the Civil Service, and old-age pensioners were to go unpaid.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a comparatively temperate speech, gave Sir H Dalziel the assurance that in their pledges with regard to guarantees the Government would stand or fall. Was it not desirable, the asked that the resolutions should be approved or rejected by the Commons at the earliest possible moment? The Government certainly did not purpose "to plough the sands," and unless they found themselves in a position to make certain that their proposals would be passed in the other House they would not continue in office. He indignantly denied that the Government were playing a game. In this matter of bringing to an issue the question of the relations between the two Houses there was no hesitation, no shirking, and the Government would stake their existence on the advice they might think it necessary to give to the Sovereign. He ended with a plea for unity among the followers and friends of the Government.

Mr. Barnes, speaking after Sir C. Cripps, welcomed, on behalf of the Labour Party, the intelligence that the reform of the House of Lords was not to be an immediate issue. He would still prefer procedure by Bill in dealing with the Veto than procedure by resolution, but he hailed with satisfaction the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that in the event of the rejection of their resolutions the Government would not continue to hold office.

Replying to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Government were not going to touch the Budget before the House of Lords resolutions had been disposed of.

The debate was continued a little longer, the speakers being Mr. Gibson Bowles, Mr. Belloc, and Mr. Wedgwood, and the Prime Minister's motion was agreed to without opposition.

MR. ASQUITH'S NEW TACTICS.

Commenting, in a leading article, on Mr. Asquith's statement, the "Times" says:—Mr. Asquith has temporarily patched up a truce between contending factions among his followers, at the expense of a further sacrifice of his own dignity and reputation, and of further injury to the interests of the nation as a whole and of its private citizen. His proposal to take the whole time of the House up to March 24 was carried without a division, while the Nationalists were holding a meeting to decide whether they would oppose it or not. But that he would get the time for urgent public business was a foregone conclusion, whatever the Nationalists might do, and the real interests centred in that portion of his speech which was irrelevant to his motion. His statement of the policy of the Government after March 24 indicates that the moderate section of the Cabinet has again been overborne by the more violent, and that in order to hold the crazy coalition together for a little longer Mr. Asquith has departed from the line laid down in his final speech in the last Parliament, and again described in his speech of a week ago. It is no longer the first care of the Government to pass the Budget which they failed to pass last year. The reason is obvious, notwithstanding all the bluster employed to conceal it. There is no majority for the Budget in the present House of Commons. The Government dare not bring forward, and in that fact lies the most ample justification of the House of Lords, which referred it to the country. The Budget, as Mr. Gibson Bowles observed, is dead. Apparently the intention now is to roll two Budgets into one, in order if possible to cover up the ghastly failure of Mr. Lloyd George. The interests of the country of course, do not count. The Government policy now is to leave the Budget severely alone, and employ the earliest occasion at their disposal to bring forward resolutions destroying the control of the House of Lords over legislation. The House of Lords referred a question to the country, the country has returned a House of

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 19th March, 1910.

BOMBAY JOURNALISM SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, who originally came to Bombay as the representative of a well-known firm of wine-merchants and forsook that occupation for a very successful career in journalism, has left it on record that for some years after the Press was finally freed from the censorship, the vituperative language of the local Press was its principal feature, education and social influences being practically non-existent. And he gave some striking instances of it which are reproduced in the interesting historical narrative of old Anglo-Indian Journalism now appearing serially in the *Calcutta Review*. But a reference to other contemporary authorities shows that the Bombay pressmen of the forties and early fifties were not the only breakers of the canons of journalistic decorum, for both Calcutta and Madras were equally bad offenders, while some of the up-country papers shikarred the Government of the day, pictorially and in prose, even to a greater degree. One reason for this prolonged debauch in personalities, (for which we must now cross the Atlantic to find parallels), was doubtless a wish to be avenged on the official hierarchy which had muzzled and deported journalists since the days of Warren Hastings, and to celebrate a hard-used independence by open and often wrong-headed opposition to almost every proposal of the Company's Government, on the well-known Irish principle, and to question the *bona fides* of its framers. Another cause was the absence of trained writers, who had served an apprenticeship in British Journalism and been educated in the ideals of the profession. Anyone, with enough inspiration to compose an article well-seasoned with personalities, was accepted as a qualified exponent of the craft, and there were consequently some remarkable occupants of Editorial chairs in the period to which we are alluding. Among the earliest of the professional journalists to reach Bombay was Dr. George Buist who, prior to his advent to the East, had conducted several newspapers in Scotland, and who for some seventeen years edited the old *Bombay Times* with great success, doing much towards elevating the tone and moral principles of the Press of his day.

The contribution in the present issue of the *Calcutta Review* dealing with old local Journalism extends from the early thirties to a few years before the Mutiny, when Bombay supported three daily papers, and Messrs. Knight, John Connon and Craig were prominent disciples of the pen and sturdy leaders of public opinion in the Western Presidency. Although years have elapsed since the two former joined the majority there must be still a good many people in Bombay who recollect them and the useful parts they played in our local affairs. "Honest John," as his intimates styled him, was in his latter days Chairman of the old Bench of Justices, who used to meet in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, but it is as Chief Presidency Magistrate that he is best remembered, as the fact that he was the embodiment of the law when trying cases did not prevent him from giving full rein to the lambsest and most sarcastic wit that often illuminated the columns of this journal when he was associated with it. After a Bombay career extending from the early forties to the days of Lord Northbrook, Mr. Robert Knight was temporarily converted into a Bengal official for the purpose of educating rising administrators in the ethics of statistics and finance, two subjects on which he was probably the best authority in his era. But his severance from journalism was of brief duration as the trammels of red-tape were unsuited to his ideals of freedom and he returned to his old profession in Calcutta as readers of Lord Lytton's published correspondence may discover from his allusions to the incessant opposition and criticisms of the *Statesman* regarding his Afghan policy. The writer in the *Review* should endeavour to collect some particulars touching the personal and public careers of the four writers we have mentioned who left their impress on the Bombay Journalism of long ago and give them in his concluding section in the next issue of the magazine. The present article is rather a colourless catalogue of these old journals with the names of their founders and editors and the gradual evolution of three of them into daily newspapers is interspersed with allusions to the early Parsee organs, the best of which still survive. We notice, however, one omission which ought to be regarded as a tribute to the memory of the first lady adventurer in the profession of Anglo-Indian Journalism. The *Bombay United Service Gazette* does not find a place in Mr. Sanial's list nor is there any reference to it in Sir James Rivett Carnac's letters which are being reproduced in the same periodical. This old Bombay Governor made a good many reflections on the inconvenient license of the press during his pro-consulship and mentions the papers which were at variance with him touching the management of Baroda and Sattara affairs and his disagreements with the missionaries. But the journal with the above title which was founded and edited by Miss Emma Roberts in the last year of the thirties seems to have been forgotten though the search among the old records of the Asiatic Society might tell us something of its career which appears to have been brief, as the lady died soon after her arrival in Bombay. Buckland's calendar of Indian worthies devotes a dozen lines to this lady-pioneer in Journalism, but the dictionary of National Biography has a more extended account of her life and writings, though that also makes but a passing allusion to her newspaper.

We have already mentioned that the vituperative polemics of the majority of the Anglo-Indian papers in the forties caused them to be regarded as dangerous and disloyal opponents of the Company's Government, as a consequence of which their servants were periodically prohibited from having any connection with the new Journalism. A good deal of convincing evidence on these points is to be found in the proceedings of a Select Committee of the House of Lords which sat in the first years of the fifties for the purpose of hearing and recording testimony touching the general Government of India, prior to a fresh renewal of the Company's Charter. It was stated by some of the witnesses who were examined that there was practically but one respectable Journal in all India, and that was the well remembered weekly, originally established by the Serampore missionaries, which was noted for its unswerving support of all Government measures and was for many years the official organ of the Calcutta administrators. The rest of the papers were classified as slanderous and hostile opponents of the Company and its representatives who were setting an extremely bad example to the Native Press then coming into existence. "Coarse, untrustworthy. Vulgar, worthy of no respect whatever," were some of the items in this general indictment which, it should be recollected, was almost purely official and was therefore possibly exaggerated by its supporters, some of whom had been laid upon the editorial dissecting tables. But even so, there is plenty of corroborative testimony of an independent kind that the general tone of Anglo-Indian Journalism in those days left much to be desired and Dr. George Buist's spirited defence of it, which is reproduced in the *Review*, is not convincing except so far as the three chief Bombay papers were concerned. All this however is now old history, interesting because a consideration of it enables us to appreciate the great advances that have occurred since it was made, and also because a section of the Vernacular Press is now a far more dangerous and disloyal opponent than the gladiators of the pen seventy years since, whose perennial jousts with officialdom and its surroundings were not treasonable, even if they were personal, and did not necessitate the framing of repressive statutes and penalties against sedition with which we are now familiarised, as a consequence of the wavering policy which set in with the deletion of Lord Lytton's piece of legislation.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT. THE preliminary issue of the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for last year is far less bulky than the full report which has been issued in previous years and which will presumably be published later. There is an immense amount of matter dealt with however, no less than eighty main heads coming under review. One question which will probably arise again is the need of improving the waterways leading to and landing arrangements at various parts in the harbour and along the coast. Special attention was paid to the Bankot creek where it was found that very little alteration in the bar had taken place. The reference is brief and as the appendices are not yet published it is difficult to say whether this matter has been pushed as far as is desirable. It is indisputable that it is very largely to the benefit of Bombay that the harbour and coasting trade should be encouraged and granted every possible facility, and it does not seem that Government has realised its responsibilities in this respect if one is to judge by this report.

The Chamber has had something to say on the vexed question of accountancy in India in relation to joint stock companies. Certain suggestions were made with which the Committee was not in accord though it expressed the belief that there was need for some amendment in practice if not in the law and had a practical proposal to make. The report says that as Public Companies are rapidly growing in India, the Committee felt the time had arrived for Government to form schools or classes of accountancy for a 3 or 5-year course; a certificate to be given on passing an examination. If this were done, there would, in the course of a few years, be many qualified men in this country, holding Indian certificates, and the Act might then be amended so that the power of shareholders in appointing auditors should be limited to men who had obtained Indian certificates and to those holding degrees of any recognised Accountancy Society, and so far as the former were concerned, the Committee held that Government should reserve to themselves the power of withdrawing an Indian certificate for any serious irregularity which Government themselves should have the right to determine. A thing which will perhaps be of more interest to the general public is the question of the desirability of marking certain classes of tinned foods. The question came before the Chamber owing to a letter from the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation to the Government of Bengal pointing out that condensed milk prepared from skimmed milk should be marked "not to be used as food for infants" and also that all tins containing food should bear the date on which each tin left the manufactory. There is plenty of precedent for this, for we are told that in Cuba, the United States Government require the label on condensed skimmed milk to state that it is unfit for infants' food and in South Africa an almost prohibitive duty is imposed apparently with the object of preventing such milk from being imported and used as food for infants. In Japan the Customs stamp all cases with the date of import. It is satisfactory in this connection to learn that action had been taken in this matter by the Collector of Customs who had given notice under the Merchandise Marks Act that "condensed skimmed milk" must be marked as such in order to distinguish it from pure condensed milk. The marking of dates on tins of food would necessitate fresh legislation, and though the result might be desirable it was not considered of such importance as to call for any initiative being taken here when the matter will be thoroughly discussed by the Government of Bengal. Many more subjects have been dealt with and the Committee is to be congratulated on its energy and the compiler of the report on the way he has done his work.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY. WE hope the scheme of a Training College for primary school teachers in Bombay will not be wrecked, in consequence of any minor differences between the Government and the Corporation. They are both in perfect accord as to the urgent necessity of the institution. Primary education in this city is suffering grievously from want of trained teachers. Private schools have hardly any, and in Municipal schools the ratio of qualified to unqualified teachers is as one in two. The progress of education is severely handicapped on this account, and the difficulty is enormously increased with its extension and development. New schools cannot be opened at will, unless an adequate supply of trained teachers is available, and unless a more competent teaching staff is employed, it is not possible to bring the schools up to a high state of efficiency. The Government, in their last communication to the Corporation, have expressed the opinion that under the Municipal Act, it is incumbent upon the Municipality to provide a training college for teachers. This proposition is disputed by the Corporation; but it would serve no practical end to delay the execution of the scheme indefinitely by wrangling over a question of legal liability, especially when Government are going to contribute very substantially towards the maintenance of the college. They agree to undertake the payment of the salaries of the staff, which are estimated to come to over eighteen thousand rupees per annum, while the Corporation is asked to provide accommodation, stipends and contingencies, as well as the pension and leave allowance of the staff. The difference between the Government and the Municipality will turn practically upon the last item of expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 3,091. It might fairly be urged by the Corporation that the party which appoints an establishment and pays its salaries, is really liable for the payment of its pension and leave allowances. But in order to arrive at a mutual understanding, it would be best not to insist too much on this controversial issue which, after all, is not of great moment. Taking an equitable view of the case, there is this outstanding fact to be remembered, that even if the arrangement were accepted, exactly as it is proposed by Government, the share of Government will come to Rs. 18,120, while that of the Corporation will be only Rs. 11,971. There need not be much difficulty in arriving at a compromise, and the sooner it is done the better.

THE ballot held yesterday in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for a representative of the Chamber to serve in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the place of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. W. L. Graham, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

JUDGMENT in the Lahore sedition cases will be pronounced on Monday next.

THE Barisal District Conference has been prohibited by the District Magistrate.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON will make a short tour visiting Lucknow and Hardwar before returning to Simla.

MR. JUSTICE RATTIGAN, of the Punjab Chief Court, will go on leave on 6th April returning at the end of the summer vacation.

THE Annual St. Patrick's dinner was held on Friday at Calcutta. Covers were laid for sixty-one guests. Sir O'Moore Creagh presided.

THE wife of Prince Vijaysinhji of Palitana, the Dharampurvala Rani, gave birth to a Kumar yesterday morning, at her residence at Cumballa Hill.

THE Sessions Judge of Rajshahi has sentenced a clerk in the Zamindar's cutchery to three years for unlawful possession of three revolvers, one pistol and six bullets.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

THE crisis continues and is likely to continue, barring accidents, for some weeks. The Government have been respited, otherwise there is no real change in the situation, except that Mr. Asquith's management of the ministerial difficulties and Mr. Balfour's complaisance, as some described it, have respectively offended large sections of the two parties. The Prime Minister is strongly attacked not only by the Socialist Press—that is a matter of course—but by so influential an organ of Nonconformity as the *British Weekly*, which calls for the ejection from the Cabinet of the men who are supposed to be responsible for all the trouble. The *Morning Post* leads the Conservative malcontents declaring that the Opposition have been completely outwitted by the Government to the serious detriment of Tariff Reform and all that depends thereon while this important Unionist journal permits "Parliamentarian" to say in its columns that if the Opposition in the House of Commons "is to be conducted in the lines of Monday night the Unionist Party will come to smash." In politics one never knows what may happen—witness the way the debate of Thursday fizzled out—but it is pretty safe to say that there will be another General Election before the Dog Days are over. And judging by present appearances the Liberals will be beaten.

DIVORCE AND EUGENICS.

Whilst Mr. Bernard Shaw was advocating at the Caxton Hall yesterday the marriage, as that institution is now understood, should be treated as a certain school of politicians would like to treat the Second Chamber of Parliament. Lord Halifax almost within a stone's throw of the same building was addressing the Mothers' Union in favour of the abolition of divorce. I happened to be passing the Caxton Hall as Mr. Shaw's audience were assembling. Amongst them was a highly-respected friend of my own and his very staid partner, the daughter of an imminent divine. They stopped for a moment to tell me where they were going. They could not possibly have had any sympathy with Mr. Shaw's views and were evidently attracted by motives of curiosity, for "G. B. S." is in these days a very great "draw." I wonder what they thought of it. If Barnum were still alive he—well he would make Mr. Shaw a big offer. The audacious "intellectual" (as he would call himself) not only propounded his strange views about matrimony, but expressed some extraordinary opinions about other things, that property as well as marriage is to go is a trifle. When persons are mated as Mr. Shaw wishes the State is "to provide" incomes for everybody. Where the State is to get its money to do this and other things he did not say. To do what he suggests would, he calmly or perhaps I should say with his tongue in his cheek admitted that we should have to abandon our present old-fashioned notions as to the sacredness of human life. "We should find ourselves committed to killing a great many people whom we now leave living, and to leave living a great many people whom we at present kill. We should have to get rid of all ideas about capital punishment. It is right if a man cannot be trusted to go about in society without injuring other people that he should be killed. But a man may commit murder and be a perfectly safe and desirable citizen afterwards. It might be that it was desirable to have removed the man he murdered. A part of eugenic politics would finally land us in an extensive use of the lethal chamber. A great many people would have to be put out of existence, simply because it wastes other people's time to look after them." Let Messieurs the asssains commence. Suppose we began with Mr. Bernard Shaw. His peroration was worthy of the man. He assumed the establishment of his "Department of Eugenics." The Department in making its experiments might introduce a man to a woman and tell him he was to marry her. The man might object that she had a bad temper, and he did not therefore wish to live with her. The Department would reply: "Her temper is the very reason we wish you to marry her. We think a cross of her temper with your temperament would produce a highly desirable temperament." Mr. Shaw continued:—"It seems to me that to meet cases of that kind we shall have to make some provision whereby women can become mothers without having to live domestically with the fathers. (Hear, hear). Immediately I begin to talk immorality I get a response. (Laughter). I am so gratified at that success that I will not try to improve on it, but will sit down." Comment is superfluous except to say that Mr. Shaw can hardly expect an invitation to give evidence before the Royal Commission which under the presidency of Lord Gorell is inquiring into the law of divorce and its administration. Remarkable evidence has been given by the President of the Divorce Court and his colleague in that division of the High Court, Mr. Justice Bargave Deane. Sir John Bigham showed remarkable clemency to the misconduct of the male six, but his colleague who has more experience of these unhappy cases earnestly contended for equality in this matter. He boldly said:—"I think the distinction between the sexes in the Divorce Acts should be abolished. I do not see why it is more immoral on the one side than on the other. If one is unlean the other is, and each sex should have similar remedies for similar offences." We all know the reason why the law differentiates between the guilt of the husband and that of the wife, but I ventured to think that whatever may be the outcome of the inquiry that differentiation, so much resented by the Suffragist Association, will disappear before many more years elapse. The Superior Judges, if their views are reflected by Sir John Bigham, will not hear of divorce cases being tried in the County Courts even though poor people are often denied relief under the existing costly system. Sir George Lewis, however, whose opinion in a matter of this sort, is to say the least quite as good as that of Sir John Bigham, declared in his evidence that it was an insult to County Court Judges to insinuate that they were not competent to deal with this class of litigation. This eminent solicitor also agrees with Mr. Justice Bargrave Dean that adultery, simply and solely, should be a ground of divorce for either party. He had had, he told the Royal Commissioners, cases before him of the most painful character where the wife had suffered severely in her health as the result of the husband's misconduct. In one case he remembered the husband was a member of Parliament, and the wife twice broke down in health in trying to reform him before she was compelled to petition for a divorce. Ladies had told him over and over again that it was absolute torture for them to remain the wives of the men they had married.

FINE ART IN INDIA.

The controversy over the question of there being any such thing as Fine Art in India, discriminating between it and Applied Art, in which since Sir George Birdwood wrote on the subject everyone agrees that India excels, was, as a telegram has informed you, reopened on Monday by the publication in the *Times* of a letter signed by a number of well-known "Symbolists," as they are termed, but including also the names of Sir George Frampton and Mr. Walter Crane, in which, quoting several extracts from Sir George Birdwood's speech on Mr. Havell's lecture they support the contention of the late Principal of the Calcutta School of Art that the Indian statue of Buddha may be classed as Fine Art. While giving cordially to Sir G. Birdwood all the credit due to his valuable work in connection with the revival or preservation of Indian Arts and Crafts the signatories think that it would be a misfortune if the criticisms cited were to go forth as the expression of views prevalent among lovers of art in the British Isles. "We find in the best art of India a lofty and adequate expression of religious emotion of the people and of their deepest thoughts of the subject of the Divine. We hold that the existence of a distinct, a potent, and a living tradition of art is a possession of priceless value to the Indian people and one which they and all who admire and respect their achievements in this field ought to guard with the utmost reverence and love." Confident that they in this matter speak for a very large body of qualified European opinion, the writers assure their brother craftsmen and students in India that the school of national art in that country "which is still showing its vitality and its capacity for the interpretation of Indian life and thought" will always command their admiration and sympathy so long as it remains true to itself. The full list of names appended is as follows:—Frederick Brown, Walter Crane, George Frampton, Lawrence Housman, E. Lanteri, W. R. Lethaby, Halsy Ricardo, T. W. Rolleston, W. Rothenstein, George W. Russell (A. E.), W. Reynolds Stephens, Charles Waldstein and Emery Walker. Next day the letter was reviewed in a leading article in the *Times* generally attributed to Sir George Birdwood, but which deals most considerately with his opponents, and now to-day he answers his critics in his own name and more in his own characteristic manner but with equal courtesy in a letter published in the "Journal" of the Royal Society of Arts. He begins by suggesting that the protest should be republished in the "Journal" to complete the record of the valuable collection of opinion expressed on the subject of Indian Art on the occasion of Mr. Havell's lecture and then in a few lines in which he playfully points out that the signatures to the letter amount to 13 and that Mr. Havell's lecture was read on the 13th of January dismisses the question with the remark that if Symbolism is to be the criterion of art without due reference to artistic merit, then the figure of the No. 13 as written in his own crabbed hand is an object of fine art. The weight of the argument so far as an outsider in relation to such a controversy can judge is evidently Sir George Birdwood's side, as this heretical doctrine of the supreme value of symbolism in art is generally regarded not only with disdain by those we distinguish as sane artists but with, I may say, absolute horror. For myself I should say that it is all a matter of taste and that there is no possible accounting for tastes, but that I find it certainly very difficult to see anything like artistic merit or aught beyond technical merit, which is quite another thing, in the exhibits at Mr. Havell's lecture of photographs of bronzes of Buddha, which indeed, Sir George Birdwood said at the time, were not specimens of Indian bronzes at all, but were Chinese or Japanese. The bronzes from Southern India of native Indian military subjects illustrated in his "Industrial Arts of India" were, he contended, of infinitely higher artistic merit and all but reached the standard of fine art in invention, composition, technique and inspiration. Well, there I am contended to let the question rest.

FRUIT PRODUCTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Before the Colonial Section of the Society mentioned above, the Hon. John McCall, M.D., Agent-General for Tasmania, discoursed on Tuesday on "Fruit Production in the British Empire," the paper being one of a series on our commercial products. Although it is not possible to obtain detailed figures with regard to India, the lecturer pointed out that some remarkable statistics are furnished as to the acreage under orchards and garden crops in the various provinces. Eastern Bengal and Assam head the list with over a million acres; then Madras, with close on a million. Bengal has three-quarters of a million, the United Provinces nearly half a million, and Burma four hundred thousand; these Provinces between them account for 3,582,148 out of 4,020,136 acres, the total acreage under such crops in India. The figures for India are perhaps somewhat misleading, including as they do the acreage under garden crops, of which detailed statistics are not available. Garden crops include vegetable, etc., produced by natives not only for their own use but for market purposes. The large number of Europeans who are resident in India, both for military and civil purposes, has fostered an industry in European vegetables which could hardly have existed and certainly could not have flourished before the advent of the British race. The excellence of the English vegetable now obtainable in large quantities says much for the efficiency of the native gardeners, and such products as the potato, turnip, radish and even the homely cabbage are readily obtainable for the table. The market gardens and those supplying the native want in this direction would probably account for a large portion of the area under fruit and garden crops. India, with its varied heights, soils, and climates, is able to produce almost any fruit grown in other parts of the world. In the hills are to be found such temperate fruits as the apple, pear, apricot, peaches, etc., which are grown extensively, and the trade in these kinds from Kashmir and elsewhere is a large and important one. In warmer districts almonds, limes, oranges and lemons are widely cultivated, and tropical varieties such as the guava, pomegranate, banana, pineapple, cocanut, etc., flourish in the plains and South India. If it were possible to obtain figures on the subject it would probably be found that the mango is the most widely cultivated fruit. At certain times in the year it forms the staple food for millions of natives, and its wide use for many such purposes as chutneys curries, preserves, etc., must mean the consumption of enormous quantities. The mango plays, and has played, for many centuries, an important part in the dietetic history of India, so much so, that it is involved in the ancient mythology of the country.

(Concluded on page 8.)

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDENTURED LABOUR IN THE MALAY STATES.

The Loans Bill.

NEW INDIAN MEDAL TO BE ISSUED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. O'Grady, said in view of the mortality among Indian labourers in the Malay States, action had been taken to put an end to a system of indentured immigration from India. The High Commissioner had informed Lord Crewe that after the 30th June no more indentured labourers would be allotted to the Malay States.

Mr. Montagu, speaking in the House, regretted the delay in issuing the Indian Frontier Medal of 1908. The delay was due to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable design for the new Indian General Service Medal. A design had now been approved, and he hoped that punches and dies would be ready for shipment to India by the 1st April. The manufacture would begin as soon as they were received at the Calcutta Mint.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the East Indian Loans Bill authorising the raising of £25,000,000.

Mr. Montagu said the undertakings contemplated were not military or strategic, but were connected solely with commercial development. The borrowing powers authorised by the Bill would probably be used entirely on railways as the money for irrigation was generally raised in India. The Secretary of State for India would probably have to borrow seven and half millions yearly and the powers demanded would last until 1913-1914 when further powers would be sought.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Far Eastern Agreement Doubted.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Reuter learns that nothing is known in London to confirm the statement of the *New York World* regarding the Far Eastern agreement between Japan and the United States. It is regarded as most unlikely. It is pointed out that Japan and America agreed in November 1908 on the maintenance of the *status quo* and the open door. Such a step would also be a violation of the repeatedly declared policy of Japan.

Washington advices state that the Japanese Ambassador has no knowledge of the proposal.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Over-seas Representatives

THE IRISH MEMBERS' HOSTILE ATTITUDE

LONDON, MARCH 17.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Asquith said the resolutions with reference to the Lords would be placed on the paper next week. He was unable to state the date when the old Finance Bill or any resolution in lieu thereof would be submitted.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Lords have agreed without a division to Lord Rosebery's motion. In last night's debate, Lord Lansdowne said he generally supported Lord Rosebery, but he objected to selection. He preferred selection by the hereditary Peers and the creation of Life Peers. The idea of representatives from over-seas was picturesque but not practical.

Lord Crewe said the deadlock between the two Houses was the real issue and must be left to the judgment of the country.

LATER.

The debate in the Lords foreshadows short shrift for the Veto resolutions. The Liberals are disquieted at Mr. Redmond's speeches.

A deputation to the Master of Elibank, last night, urged an arrangement with the Nationalists. The *Daily Chronicle* says that the party is confused and bewildered not knowing whither it is led. It is dismayed at the prospects of the Irish defeating the Budget before the Veto is settled.

Mr. Redmond, speaking in London, Mr. Dillon at Birmingham, and Mr. O'Connor at Liverpool, refused to participate in the Government's sham fight. If there were rupture with the democracies of Ireland and England, the timidity of the Government would be to blame.

Mr. Samuel, speaking at Basingstoke, said, the limitation of the Veto cannot be the final object of the Liberal policy. When the veto has been limited the Lords must be reformed."

LEGAL HONOURS.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Sir S. T. Evans, the newly appointed President of the Divorce Court, has been made a member of the Privy Council.

A Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Rufus Isaacs, the new Solicitor-General.

THE REV G. H. SMITH has been appointed Honorary Canon in St. George's Cathedral, Madras.

BRITAIN'S WORK IN EGYPT.

Mr. Roosevelt's Warm Appreciation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at the Sudan Club, paid a warm tribute to the work of British officials. He said that Britain was bringing civilisation to the country devastated by bloodthirsty tyranny and had proved herself true to great Imperial traditions. Any attempt to upset her beneficent regime would be a crime against humanity.

BRITISH ARBITRATION LEAGUE.

Anglo-German Relations.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

At an Arbitration League meeting, Mr. Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, presiding, denounced the endeavours to represent English sentiments as hostile to Germany. He emphasised the desire to live in peace.

Mr. Metternich, replying, said that the outlook of Anglo-German relations seems better at present. The absurdity of exaggerations was becoming more apparent and there was no feeling of hostility either in Germany or England toward the other.

THE STRANDED "ACARA."

Unloading Work Progressing.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

More favourable news of the wrecked "Acara" has brought down reinsurance rates on the hull to 20 guineas per cent., but 50 to 60 per cent. is quoted on cargo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 17.

The report from s.s. "Acara" this afternoon is to the effect that she was taking water and that the cargo of rice was being rapidly unloaded. As soon as the cargo is entirely removed, it is hoped to float her off. The cause of the accident is that the vessel is alleged to have struck a rock.

RANGOON, MARCH 18.

A Message from Diamond Island to-day states that the work of lightening s.s. "Acara" is being rapidly pushed and it is hoped to have the grounded steamer off very shortly. She still lies in twenty-four feet of water. Divers were sent from Rangoon on to Diamond Island to examine the hull of the "Acara" and report on the extent of the damage.

A note issued last night by the Port Officer says the prospects of getting the "Acara" off seem good, lighters and tugs have arrived and lightened. It is proposed to shift the vessel to the east of the island and eventually to return to Bassein if the weather remains fine.

GOLD SHIPMENT TO INDIA.

Effect on Silver Currency.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

£241,000 sterling worth of gold in small bars is being shipped to India.

Mr. Montagu's circular says that increasing the stock of gold in Indian Treasury, combined with an enormous demand for currency, tend to show that the Indian Government may be expected to appear shortly as purchaser of silver for coinage purposes.

RECORD BANKING DAY.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Yesterday was a record day at the Banker's Clearing House, totalling over one hundred and twelve millions.

THE "PRINS WILLEM."

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Three lifebuoys of "Prins Willem" have been washed ashore on the coast of France.

RACING AT HOME.

Grand National Result.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Grand National was run at Liverpool this afternoon with the following result :—

Jenkinstown..... 1
Jerry M..... 2
Odor..... 3

Twenty-five ran in the Grand National. The race was won by three lengths with three lengths between the second and the third.

The betting at the start was :—
100 to 8 against Jenkinstown.
6 to 1 against Jerry M.
100 to 1 against Odor.

The place betting was :—
25 to 8 against Jenkinstown.
2 to 1 against Jerry M.
25 to 1 against Odor.

MYSORE YUVARAJAH'S COMING MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

The Maharajah of Mysore has approved of the Yuvarajah's marriage with the daughter of Mr. Dalvey Devaroj Urs, Inspector General of Police in Mysore. The festivities have been fixed to take place about the middle of May, preparations for which have been ordered to be made.

W. R. STIKMAN has been elected Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce for the present year.

RE sudden death of European lady in Elliot road, Calcutta, on Sunday last, the Coroner's jury on the evidence of the Police Surgeon returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE anniversary of the Punjab Hindu Sabha will be celebrated in Lahore during the Easter Holidays. Rai Bahadur Thakur Mahan Chand, Honorary Magistrate and Reis of Amritsar will preside.

THE S. S. "LOODIANA."

On enquiring at the British India Steamship Company's offices yesterday morning we were informed that no confirmation had been received of the rumour that the wrecked vessel was the "Loodiana," but a search party is being despatched, and every thing will be done for the rescue and care of any survivors who may be found.

We are officially informed that the Company's steamers are still on the look out, and Agents are investigating all reports, but no news of the missing vessel is to hand.

The "Islands" has been instructed to visit certain islands, as the "Itola" did others, and if any news comes to hand Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie will make it known, but meantime it is worthless to raise hopes on mere rumours which will probably take a fortnight to verify.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co. have received a message that a large steamer believed to be "Loodiana," which left Mauritius on 10th January for Bombay and was lost in a cyclone, is a wreck on the north coast of Madagascar. The steamer "Islanda" of the same Company has been sent to the spot. The telegram does not contain definite information regarding the fate of the crew and 160 passengers.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The Recent Raid Near Bannu.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 18.

The body of Sheikh Kamal, a relation of the Mullah Powindah, who was killed in a recent raid near Bannu, was burnt on the 13th instant and those of the other three raiders buried. The three wounded are in jail. On the 15th three more men, one of them a Mahsud, have been captured and kept in havalat pending further enquiry. It is reported that the brother of Gulsadin, a notorious raider, who was shot dead in February last near Idak village, is loitering in disguise in the Tochey Valley with the intention of avenging his brother's death.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 18.

Reports from the Tochey Valley showed that Mullah Powindah has been seriously perturbed by the death of two of his Sheikhs in the recent raid near Bannu. Their presence with the gang showed that the raid was somewhat out of the common.

BURMA KHEDDHA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 18.

Barring the addresses of Counsel which will be heard on Monday and two subsequent days the hearing of the case so far as evidence and examination of accused were concerned in the Kheddah trial of J. S. B. Birch, M. C. Gupta and M. S. Mukerji closed to-day on the 52nd day. Birch examined by the Judge said, Po Mya (informer) gave false evidence against him because he (Birch) threatened and censured him for making a false Bill, and then for burning of the Kheddah Office at Katha, while Birch and Gupta were away. He denied all allegations made against him by the prosecution. Gupta also denied all statements alleged against him by the prosecution that he ever gave instructions to Po Mya in the preparation of travelling allowance bills of the hunting party, that men were ever paid Rs. 15, 12, 10 respectively for Sirdar's mates and hunters and that he had tutored men to say they were paid Rs. 20, 18 and 16. Mukerji made a statement to similar effect. Owing to the Easter Holidays the verdict is not likely to be given before Easter Monday on which day the Judge intimated he would especially sit to finish the charge to the jury.

THREATENING A POLICEMAN.

Pleader's Son Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 18.

Mr. Mackenzie delivered to-day judgment in the case of Manik Guha, son of Nibaran Guha, a local pleader, who was charged under sections 353 and 506, I. P. C., for assaulting and threatening Constable Ratikanta of the Kotwali with the fate of Shamsul Alum. The accused, a boy of fourteen, has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment under each section, the sentences to run concurrently. He has also been bound down for 500 rupees for two years with two sureties of Rs. 250 each.

THE MUSSOORIE MURDER.

Corporal Allen Executed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 18.

Corporal Allen, of the 1st Middlesex Regiment, condemned to death for the murder of Mr. Clapp in Mussoorie was executed this morning in the Allahabad District Jail. He maintained a resolute demeanour refusing to the last to make any statement admitting his guilt.

THE HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Calcutta is keeping exceptionally good health for this time of the year and the total mortality for the past week was less by 339 than the figuresof the corresponding period of last year. The number of cholera cases is increasing and the plague mortality is falling off.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. CHOUDHURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 18.

After a prolonged hearing Kaliprasnna Choudhury, the leading Muktear of Munshiganj, proceeded against under section 109, Cr. P. C., has been bound down by Mr. Stinton for three years for five thousand rupees in five sureties of 1000 rupees each or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for three years.

The hearing of the Rajendrapur docoity case, committed to the Sessions, has been fixed for 19th April.

POLICEMAN'S NEGLIGENT ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

The Additional Magistrate of Mymensingh has disposed of the case in which Mr. Maclure, Assistant Police Superintendent, was charged with shooting a woman. The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 304 A for causing death by negligence and fined him Rs. 150.

LATEST FROM HOME.

LONDON, MAR. 4,

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The King received the Prime Minister in audience on Saturday. His Majesty intends to proceed to Biarritz after dinner on Sunday. On Tuesday the King received the members of Convocation, who presented an address. In reply the King delivered a speech in which he laid special emphasis on the necessity of maintaining international peace.—On Monday Mr. Asquith made a statement about the policy of the Government. He proposed to take the whole time of the House until March 24 for urgent public business. After that date resolutions will be put forward affirming the necessity for excluding the House of Lords from finance, and limiting the Veto of the Lords to within the lifetime of a single Parliament. With certain stipulations Mr. Redmond agreed to this. Mr. Redmond writes to a correspondent, however, that it seems certain that before many weeks are over we shal have a General Election.—Mr. O'Brien, speaking at Cork, denounced Mr. Redmond and his followers as "Budgeteers," men of wobblings and blunder-headed incapacity.—The last meeting of the London County Council was prolonged till nearly 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Council agreed without discussion to grant to Mr. Ernest Gerard the option of taking a lease of the central portion of the crescent site between Aldwych and the Strand, at a rent, after the first four years, of £55,000 per annum.—The London County Council elections take place on Saturday, but there is considerable public indifference about the result.—The Royal Commission on Divorce opened its meetings last week. Much important evidence has been given illuminating modern social conditions. Among the witnesses have been Sir Bargrave Deane, Sir John Bigham, Sir George Lewis, police-court magistrates, and county-court judges.—The students at Glasgow refused to be mollified by Lord Curzon, and maintain their censure of him.—The Royal Commission on the Selection of justices heard the evidence of the Lord Chancellor.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone and the Hon. Ivor Guest have been created peers.—Sir Arthur Fanshawe has been promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.—The authorities of the University of Cambridge have put forward important and wide-reaching proposals for reform.—The Royal Society of Literature has decided to form an Academy of Literature, composed of 40 members.—The funeral of Mr. Walter Cunirman of the "Times" Publishing Company (Limited,) took place on Saturday last.—The London Hackney Show at the Agricultural Hall has drawn a fine display and aroused keen emulation.—It is reported from Cape Town that a a quantity of wreckage has lately been washed ashore in the neighbourhood of Mossel Bay, and that it is is suspected to have come from the Waratah.

The King will leave London after dinner on Sunday and will travel from Victoria by special train at 9.20 to Dover, and will sleep on board the yacht Alexandra. His Majesty will leave on Monday morning for Calais and will go direct from there to Paris. He will remain in the French Capital until Wednesday morning, when he will proceed to Biarritz. In attendance on his Majesty will be Sir James Reid, Sir Arthur Davidson, and Colonel Holford. The duration of his stay at Biarritz has not yet been fixed.

The King has several engagements before his departure for Biarritz, including the holding of the second Court, to-day and a Council on Saturday and the giving of another dinner party on Saturday night. It is expected that the farewell Sunday dinner at Buckingham Palace will be of a strictly private and family character.

For the present the Queen and Princess Victoria remain in town, but they will probably go to Sandringham shortly after the King's departure from England.

The King held a Levee on Tuesday at St. James's Palace.

His Majesty, attended by his Gentlemen-in-Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the Garden Entrance from Buckingham Palace, and was received by the Great Officers of State and his Majesty's Household.

Previous to the Levee the State of the Royal Artillery was presented by Field-Marshal the Earl Roberts, that of the Royal Engineers by General Sir William Nicholson, and that of the Brigade of Guards by Col. the Hon. W. Lambton, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.

The Queen is sending exhibits from the Sandringham technical schools to the Home Industries and Crafts Section of the Woman's Work Building at the Japan-British Exhibition. Two large stalls are being devoted to the productions of the Royal Technical Schools.

The Hull City Council, at a special meeting on Monday, resolved to invite the King and Queen to honour the city with a visit during the summer to lay the foundation-stone of a training college for teachers and formally to open the new City Hall.

The Prince of Wales has expressed his intention of being present on March 5 at the Rugby football match Army v. Navy, under the auspices of the Queen's Club. His Royal Highness had already promised to be present at the hockey match England v. Ireland on March 12, organized by the same club.

The King of Sweden has been advised by his doctors to spend some time in a warmer climate when the period of convalescence is over, so that he may recover fully from the effects of the operation for appendicitis. His Majesty will probably leave Stockholm for the South about the middle of March.

Prince Henry of Prussia paid a visit last week to the Brooklands track at Weybridge, being received at the course by Mr. and Mrs. Locke King, the proprietors, Colonel H. C. Holden, Mr. F. P. Armstrong, and Major Lindsay Lloyd. The Prince displayed a very great interest in the timing apparatus, the test hill, the new aviation ground, and the track itself. He himself drove round the course and afterwards watched several racing cars, which, despite the damp condition of the track, attained a high speed.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia bade farewell to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, and paid a round of farewell visits to other members of the Royal Family. At 8.35 p. m. they left Victoria in a reserved saloon attached to the Flushing boat express on their return to Germany.

Prince Ples left London on Wednesday for Germany.

The Duke of Abercorn's condition had so much improved on Wednesday as to enable him to leave his bed.

Earl Cadogan left Chelsea House Wednesday for Cannes.

Viscount Esher is laid up at Orchardlea, his Windsor residence, with influenza and bronchitis.

Countess Lutzow has left town for Bohemia. Count Lutzow remains in town and on March 19 will go into residence at I, Deanery-street, Park-lane, which he and Countess Lutzow (who will join him there on March 15) have taken for the season.

Viscountess Parker and Captain Matthews have left England for Algiers and will remain away about two months.

The Bishop of Lincoln did not pass so restful a night on Tuesday and the medical report on Wednesday morning was that his strength was hardly maintained.

Lady Williams, wife of the Governor of Newfoundland, broke her arm on Thursday last week by a fall in the street, which was very slippery.

A committee of London South Africans is being formed by Mr. E. P. Mathers to organize a public reception to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone before they leave for South Africa. The hon. secretary is Mr. William Banwell, Winchester House, E. C.

Mr. Thomas Hardy has accepted the post of president of the Authors' Club in succession to the late Mr. George Meredith.

The King's attention having been called to the death at Lancaster of Mr. Donald Macdonald, member of a Highland family which had served Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort in a personal capacity, his Majesty has written to the family regretting Mr. Macdonald's death and tendering his sympathy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has returned to his place in Parliament and has been urged to go south, but feels that he cannot leave until the end of the Session. He has not recovered all his former strength since his serious illness of seven years ago, but his recent illness was trifling, and there is no anxiety over his condition.

Lord and Lady Brassey arrived at Southampton in the Union-Castle liner Saxon from the Cape on Saturday morning.

Sir William Anson, M. P., who has been suffering from the effects of influenza, has gone to Bournemouth, where he will probably remain for the next fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone have left 9, Buckingham-gate, and have taken 7, Grosvenor-place where they will be until they start for South Africa.

Mr. H. S. Gibson, the newly-appointed Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of State in Washington, left England on Saturday for New York.

Colonel Stuart Weatherley, Vice-Consul at Nome, Alaska, left London on Saturday for America.

On Monday the Poet Laureate went over from Valescure to Cannes to lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain was well and in excellent spirits.

A Reuter telegram from Khartum says that Mr. Roosevelt left Gondokoro on Monday, and will probably hunt antelope near Lake No. He will arrive at Khartum on March 15 with a party of six.

Mr. Bryan passed through Mendoza last week on his way to Buenos Ayres. He will spend a week in Argentina, and will then travel through Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, and Porto Rico.

The offices of the Brazilian Legation have been transferred to No. 1, Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.

Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Fairbanks, arrived at Victoria on Tuesday evening from Paris. They were met by Mr. William Phillips and Mr. Arthur Orr, Secretaries to the United States Embassy. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks are staying at Claridge's Hotel.

The United States Ambassador entertained Mr. Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks at luncheon at Dorchester House, Park-lane, on Wednesday. The personnel of the Embassy and their ladies were invited to be present. Sir Robert Perks has invited upwards of 100 leading Methodist ministers and laymen, including all the Methodist members of Parliament, to a luncheon on March 19 to meet Mr. Fairbanks, who is a member of the Methodist body.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone will visit West Leeds before he leaves for South Africa, and will entertain at dinner a party of his political friends and leading workers who helped him in his election contests. It is expected that he will make the visit about March 11 should no official engagement intervene.

Mr. Michael Meagher, M.P., for North Kilkenny, who has been seriously ill for the past few weeks, was on Wednesday removed to a hospital in Dublin to undergo an operation for an affection of the eyes.

Mr. Claude Mallet, C.M.G., Minister-Resident for Panama and Costa Rica, Sir Horatio and Lady Davies, Mr. Alfred S. Williams, Major-General H. J. Barton, and Colonel F. C. Trollope were among the passengers by the R.M.S.P. Magdalena, which left Southampton for the West Indies and New York.

A Reuter telegram from Naples says that a steamer from Hamburg, with Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt on board, when entering the port came into collision with the tug Bolo, which sank. The captain and the crew of six were saved.

The Hon. Sir John W. Taverner, the Agent-General for Victoria, is at present indisposed, and is not expected to be at his office during the present week.

Sir John Hare has accepted an invitation from Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, to judge the dramatic performances between amateur companies in Toronto during the week of April 4. He will be accompanied to Canada by Lady Hare.

Sir John Fennel, who celebrated his 90th birthday on Monday, was the recipient of the good wishes of a large number of callers. By order of his doctor Sir John, who is unfortunately in a weak state of health, did not personally receive his visitors.

Mr. Hermann Vezin, who celebrated his 81st birthday on Wednesday on a bed of sickness, received many congratulatory letters and telegrams, principally from members of the theatrical profession.

The obituary list of the week includes:—Major-Gen R. E. Allen; Surg. Major-Gen. G. L. Hindue; Col. J. G. Forbes, C. B.; Col. J. C. Gunning; Mrs. G. J. Low.—"Times".

FINE ART IN INDIA.

THE following is the text of the artists and art critics' letter to the "Times" of which Reuter wired a fortnight ago :—

Sir,—In the "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts" for February 4, Sir George Birdwood, Chairman, of a recent meeting at which a paper was read by Mr. E. B. Havell on "Art Administration in India," is reported to have made the following comments :—

". . . As to this recently raised question of the existence in India—India of the Hindus—of a typical, idiosyncratic, and idiomatic 'fine art,' . . . of this 'fine art,' the unfettered and impassioned realization of the ideals kindled within us by the things without us, I have up to the present, and through an experience of 78 years, found no examples in India. . . .

These symbolical forms before us [photographs of Brahminical bronzes exhibited at the meeting] are not rendered artistically but altogether canonically. . . . In the eye of a true artist they are for the most part but mechanical bronzes and brasses and the merest "Brummagem." . . .

My attention is drawn to the photograph, on my left of an image of the Buddha as an example of Indian 'fine art.' This senseless similitude in its immemorial fixed pose, is nothing more than an uninspired brazen image, vacuously squinting down its nose to its thumbs, knees, and toes. A boiled suet pudding would serve equally well as a symbol of passionless purity and serenity of soul.'

We, the undersigned artists, critics, and students of art, while giving cordially to Sir George Birdwood all the credit due to his valuable work in connexion with the revival or preservation of Indian arts and crafts, think that it would be a misfortune if the criticism just cited were to go forth to India and elsewhere as the expression of views prevalent on this subject among lovers of art in the British Inslands. We find in the best art of India a lofty and adequate expression of the religious emotion of the people and of their deepest thoughts on the subject of the divine. We recognize in the Buddha type of sacred figure one of the great artistic inspirations of the world. We hold that the existence of a distinct a potent and a living tradition of art is a possession of priceless value to the Indian people and one which they and all who admire and respect their achievements in this field ought to guard with the utmost reverence and love. While opposed to the mechanical stereotyping of particular traditional forms, we consider that it is only in organic development from the national art of the past that the path of true progress is to be found. Confident that we here speak for a very large body of qualified European opinion we wish to assure our brother craftsmen and students in India that the school of national art in that country which is still showing its vitality and its capacity for the interpretation of Indian life and thought will never fail to command our admiration and sympathy so long as it remains true to itself. We trust that while not disdaining to accept whatever can be wholesomely assimilated from foreign sources it will jealously preserve the individual character which is an outgrowth of the history and physical conditions of the country as well as of those ancient and profound religious conceptions which are the glory of India and of all the Eastern world.

FREDERICK BROWN.
WALTER CRANE.
GEORGE FRAMPTON.
LAURENCE HOUSMAN.
E LANTERI.
W. R. LETHABY.
HALSEY RICARDO.
T. W. ROLLESTON.
W. ROTHENSTEIN.
GEORGE W. RUSSELL (A.E.).
W. REYNOLDS STEPHENS.
CHARLES WALDSTEIN.
EMERY WALKER.

THE sixth annual meeting of the Bengal and Madras Uncovenanted Family Service Fund was held on Wednesday and Mr. J. A. Robertson presided. He made a short speech showing the strong financial position of the Fund.

"THE Liverpool Journal of Commerce" announces that the Liverpool management of the City Line of steamers is to be transferred from Messrs. Allan Brothers to Sir John Ellerman's Liverpool offices in that port. Sir John Ellerman is the proprietor of the City Line, and in taking over the Liverpool agency from the Allan Line is terminating a business arrangement which has existed for forty years. Messrs. Allan Brothers had established a trade to Calcutta and Bombay in the sixties by their sailing ships. Mr. G. R. Nicholson, who managed the agency for Allan Brothers, also goes over to Sir John Ellerman's offices.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Compulsory Education.

MR. GOKHALE'S RESOLUTION DISCUSSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning at 11 o'clock, the Viceroy presiding.

The following are questions and replies made in the Viceroy's Council to-day :—

Sir Harvey Adamson replying to questions by Mr. Subba Rao said :—1. The following appointments which have been thrown open to members of the Provincial Services are still held by members of the Indian Civil Service.

Madras: Under Secretary to Government.

Bombay : Talukdari Settlement Officer, and Registrar, High Court.

Punjab, one out of two appointments of Settlement Collector and Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.

Eastern Bengal and Assam, one out of two appointments of Magistrate and Collector and Under Secretary to Government.

The reasons why these few appointments are still filled by members of the Indian Civil Service are not, in all cases, known to the Government of India, and this part of the questions seems to be one which if asked at all might more appropriately be put in the Provincial Council concerned. It is not clear whether in this question the Hon'ble Member refers to the schedule appended to the Indian Civil Service Act 1861 which specifies the appointments reserved for the Indian Civil Service. That schedule does not include any Judicial and Revenue appointments in what are called the non-Regulation Provinces, and the number of appointments of that class such as District and Sessions Judges, Commissioners, heads of Districts and the like which are held by members of the Indian Civil Service is considerable, but the Hon'ble Member probably refers to the appointments which are ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service under the sanction of the Secretary of State. On this assumption the answer is that the following appointments not so reserved are now held by members of the Indian Civil Service : —

Madras: 1, President Corporation of Madras, 2 Director of Industries (temporarily)

Bombay: 1, Chairman, City of the Bombay Improvement Trust; Commissioner of Police, Bombay; 3, Superintendent, Manager of Estates in Kathiawar; 4, Administrator of the Palitana State.

Bengal: Superintendent and Vice-President of the State Council of Kooch Behar.

United Provinces: 1, Chairman, Allahabad, Municipal Board; 2, Chairman, Cawnpore Municipal Board.

Eastern Bengal and Assam: Vice-President of the Manipur Durbar.

Central Provinces: District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad (temporarily).

CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Replying to Mr. Hague's questions Sir Harvey Adamson said :—1 (a) The number of Civil Surgeoncies to be transferred to the Civil Assistant Surgeons has been increased since 1899 from 28 to 33, four of the five new appointments having been added to the list during the last year. Civil Assistant Surgeons hold 22 of these appointments substantively, three in Madras, three in Bombay, one in Bengal, four in the United Provinces, three in the Punjab, four in Burma, three in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and one in the Central Provinces. Eleven more medical officers of this class were officiating as Civil Surgeons on the 1st January last. (b) Of the 7 appointments in Bengal which it was decided in 1899 to transfer to Civil Asst. Surgeons when opportunities offered, 4 are now allotted to Bengal and 3 to Eastern Bengal and Assam. (c) It was recognised in 1899 that the arrangement could not be given effect to pending the retirement of the uncovenanted medical officers, European and Indian, then employed in the several Provinces. The Local Government concerned are aware that the appointments still to be transferred are to be given to Civil Assistant Surgeons when opportunities offer and the Government of India do not think that it is necessary for them to issue any further orders on the subject.

2. The Government of India have given full and sympathetic consideration to the memorials of Civil Assistant Surgeons in Bengal and to the proposals made to them by the Government of Bengal. They are now about to address the Secretary of State on the subject and are consequently unable at present to give the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member.

THE BUDDHIST RELICS.

Sir Harvey Adamson then replied to Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu regarding Buddha's relics, and said: (1) The relics will not be made over to the Government of Burma but to a deputation of Buddhists from Burma. (2) The relics will be enshrined at Mandalay and will therefore remain within the Indian Empire. The question of depositing them at Gya or Sarnath was considered, but it was felt that the relics should be preserved intact and that Burma as being the only Buddhist Province in the Indian Empire had the strongest claims.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Replying to Raja of Digapatia's questions on the report of the Royal Commission on the policy of making an advance in the direction of local self-government, Sir Harvey Adamson said : "I think that I can most conveniently answer the Hon'ble Member's three questions together. As the Hon'ble Member is no doubt aware the report of the Commission is not confined to a single topic or group of topics, it covers a very wide range and enters into innumerable matters of detail so that action cannot be taken on the report of the Commission as a whole, but is being separately taken on the different main proposals. Action has already been taken on most of the Commission's recommendations in the sense that the Government has considered them has in a number of cases accepted and given effect to them and in a still greater number of instances has referred or is about to refer them for the opinions of the local Governments. In the latter category are the recommendations of the Commission to which the second and third heads of the Hon'ble Member's question refer.

It is impossible at the present stage of the consideration of these important questions to say what the final conclusions of the Government will be or whether or in what respects the existing laws relating to local self-government will require amendment.

DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAYS.

In reply to question by Nawab Saivid Muhammad, Mr. Robertson said :—"The Government of Madras having pressed on the Government of India the importance of obtaining from the South Indian Railway Company suitable terms for the construction and working of District Board Railways in Madras, the Government of India have suggested for the consideration of the Secretary of State certain provisions for insertion in the Company's new contract with the object of securing suitable terms for the Madras District Board Railways. It would be premature to publish the proposals until the negotiations between the Company and the Secretary of State have been finally concluded.

CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, Sir Harvey Adamson said, the Government are aware that there is a desire on the part of Medical Practitioners in India to be admitted to Government medical appointments, but they are not aware that any considerable dissatisfaction exists in the country on the subject. At present the Chief Civil Surgeoncies, the hospital appointments and the teaching appointments in the Government Medical Colleges are mainly held by officers of the Indian Medical Service. The Government are however considering the possibility of throwing open a certain number of such appointments to non-official medical men.

The Hon'ble Member is not correct in suggesting that the Secretary of State has recommended the establishment of a Civil Medical Department in India. It was decided by Lord Morley that the time had arrived when no further increase of the civil side of that service should be allowed. That efforts should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of Civil Medical practitioners recruited in India. Effect has been given to the first portion of that decision and as already stated the Government are considering what steps can be taken to give effect to the second of these principles.

Local Governments have been addressed on the subject, but until their replies have been received and considered, the Government are unable to state what form the decision will finally take.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replying to Mr. Chitnavis regarding a countervailing excise duty on tobacco said, the question of the imposition of an excise duty on tobacco is one which would require very careful consideration and local Governments and public bodies would have to be consulted. It would in any case not be impossible to make any announcement for some time to come.

THE ELECTRICITY BILL.

After all the questions had been answered, the report of the Select Committee on the the Electricity Bill was considered and several amendments of a technical nature were made. Mr. Kest even spoke at some length on the amendments relating to generating stations, Mr. Miller accepting them for Government.

Bhupendro Nath Basu moved an amendment that inspecting officers should be obliged to remove their boots or shows when inspecting temples or places of worship in private houses. Mr. Miller replied at some length and said he left the matter in the hands of the Council for decision. He finally said he was quite willing that general rules should be framed in connection with the amendment and the mover said he would accept this assurance and withdraw the amendment.

HON'BLE MR. MILLER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Miller proposing the Bill be passed said : "My Lord, it will be observed that this Bill is intended to come into force on such date as the Governor-General may direct. The intention is that the Act should take effect at or about the date at which the rules to be made under it have been thrown into their final form. The rules are exceedingly important and much time and labour have been given to drawing up a set of rules by a Committee composed largely of non-official members over which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Carnduff has very kindly presided. We are under great obligations to the Committee and their President for the assistance they have given in the matter. The rules will be published for information as soon as possible. They will require some examination to make sure that they are brought into line with the provisions of the new Act, but I think I can say that any alterations will merely be in matters of procedure and that the technical part of the rules will be published practically as drawn up by the Committee. We hope that they will be carefully scrutinised by local Governments and others so as to secure that their final form may be such as to lead to the minimum of difficulty and friction in actual work. In moving that the Bill should be passed I would venture to express a hope that it will be found satisfactory in promoting the

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISE

in this country. In deciding on the final form of its provisions we have had the benefit of many suggestions and criticisms affecting the terms of the original Draft Bill. All of these have been carefully considered and many of them have been given effect to We have had the experience of the working of the existing Act and have attempted to remove any difficulties that have been found to exist, whether difficulties of a technical or a legal description. The Bill is more favourable to the industrial and commercial interests involved than the Act which it will supersede and we have had great advantage of having the Hon'ble Mr. Rawson on the Select Committee to watch over the interests. The Bill is also more elastic in its provisions and local Governments will have a freer hand in working than before. In asking permission to introduce the Bill at Simla last year, I referred to electrical enterprise as being in its infancy in this country. That remark was somewhat severely criticised as arising from ignorance of what had been accomplished already. I adhere to it. I believe that electrical enterprise is in it's infancy in India and I hope it is because I look forward to developments far beyond anything accomplished up to the present. If we look to the future the possibilities are greater here than in England. We have done hardly anything to utilize the power in our canals and rivers, and though some licenses have been issued, only in twelve has action been taken. Finally, he thought there was a great field before electricity and that we were only on the threshold of its usefulness.

Mr Frank Rawson, speaking on Electricity Bill, expressed thanks to the Viceroy for having appointed a Company representative to sit on the Select Committee and said he considered the Bill far in advance of any Electricity Bill yet produced. It was naturally technical and complicated when it was necessary to consider the great interests of Government, the companies on licenses, the consumers and the local authorities who may want to purchase undertaking after the period fixed in the license. When the Bill was first introduced there were many criticisms. All reasonable ones had been embodied in the Bill and he congratulated Mr. Miller on having so successfully reconciled various interests. He said that only 6 3-4 crores were in electricity in India as against 150 crores in England and 300 crores in America, and said it must be remembered that the conditions in India differed very greatly from those in Europe as regards the number of potential consumers even in the Presidency Towns where there are of course large numbers of Europeans and Indians who are certain consumers and more so in other towns the percentage of non-potential consumers must be taken at quite 90 per cent. and so the license has to depend on not more than 10 per cent. at the outside of the population to obtain a remunerative return on capital. Towns, too, in India are generally spread over a large area and this entails heavy expenditure on mains. The mains of the Calcutta Electric Supply

Corporation alone if laid down on a map of London would extend from Whitechapel to Hammersmith east and west, and from St. John's Wood to Clapham north and south, an area which in London is supplied by seven or eight companies. It is thus evident that the cost of cables in comparison with the Houses connected on the route must be extraordinarily high in Indian towns as compared with English or European towns. This is one of the reasons why generous terms are necessary to attract capitalists and the local Governments have now the opportunity under the new Act of availing themselves of its provisions to grant them. He alluded to the increasing cases where unscrupulous men interfere with the metres and how some people obtain supplies at their neighbour's expense. Finally, he said, he thought, the new Act would encourage starting of fresh companies and enable non-paying companies to obtain new licenses on more favourable terms from Government.

The Bill was then passed.

THE MUSEUMS BILL.

After the passing of the Electricity Bill, Mr. Robertson moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Museums Bill, he considered and after a formal amendment the Bill was passed.

The Central Provinces Courts Act 1904 Amendment Bill was also passed.

Mr. Carlyle introduced a Bill to make formal amendment in the Act relating to Olanders and Farcy.

Sir Harvey Adamson introducing, the Bill to amend the Prisons Act 1894 explained that it has recently been held by the Madras High Court that since section 52 of the Prisons Act 1894 confers powers only upon a Magistrate of the 1st class, a Presidency Magistrate has now power under that section to try prisoners for offences against prison discipline. It is necessary that Superintendant of Prisons situated in Presidency towns should have the power which Superintendents of other prisons possess of having recourse to the Courts in order to secure the punishment of the serious prison offences. The object of the Bill is to confer this power on them.

Shortly after twelve o'clock Hon. Mr. Gokhale moved his Education resolution and said:—

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale in moving his resolution on free primary and compulsory education,began by quoting a French writer who had described the 19th century as preeminently the century of the child. He then gave an account of the enormous expansion that had taken place during the last century and how it had affected the development of democracy. He said that mass education was essential in the carrying out of Government and drew attention to the German system of the diffusion of knowledge in which all the countries of Europe and America had their one. Continuing, Mr. Gokhale said, My Lord, I have troubled the Council with this review not because I believe in bewailing lost opportunities, but because the problems of the present and of the future can be successfully solved only when they are taken in relation to the past. "Forget those things that are behind" is no doubt a wise injunction, but, it is necessary some times to recall such things to understand the better those that are ahead. My Lord, I venture to trust that there is no one in this Council who does not admit the need or the value of general discussion on elementary education throughout the country. I am sure even my hon'ble friend, the Maharaja of Burdwan, with all his horror of Western socialism, will not want the masses of this country to remain steeped permanently in ignorance and darkness. Now the world has so far discovered only one way of securing a universal diffusion of education, namely, by a resort to the principle of compulsion. And I think if we are earnest in our desire that the people of this country should enjoy the same advantages in this respect that the people of other countries enjoy, we must follow their example. Again compulsory instruction must carry in its train gratuitous instruction, as otherwise compulsion is likely to press with undue severity on the poorer sections of the community. I have to doubt we shall be told in the course of these discussions that the country is not yet ripe for the introduction of compulsory system. This is, however, an objection which has always been urged against every reform that was ever proposed. I admit that it is necessary to proceed in that matter with great caution and after due deliberation, but I am equally convinced that more than that no more time should now be lost in making a beginning in this direction, I now lay before the Council my suggestions on this subject in a definite form, and here let me state at the outset that I advocate compulsion in the case of boys and not of girls. Girls' education in some respects is even more important than that of boys in India to-day, but in view of the exceptional difficulties, surrounding the question, we must be content to continue that education for sometime more on

A VOLUNTARY BASIS,

only on that basis it must be pushed on far more vigorously than has been done in the past. Continuing then the principle of compulsion for the present to boys alone, let us see what is the precise extent of the problem with which we have got to deal. I have already pointed out that the English proportion of 15 per cent. of the total population of her country being of school-going age, pre-supposes a school period of 6 to 7 years. I think we ought to be quite content with a compulsory period of four years only as in Japan between the ages of six and ten. The proportion of Indian boys of that age to our total male population is between eleven and twelve per cent. When therefore compulsion is in full operation for boys in this country it will mean about 12 per cent. of our male population in elementary schools. According to the last quinquennial report on education the number of pupils attending boys' schools was about 36 lakhs which gives a proportion of about 3 per cent. of the male population. The total cost of boys' schools in 1906-1908 was 136 lakhs, of which 86 lakhs was met from Provincial, Municipal and Local sources, and the rest was covered by fees and other receipts. If therefore all our boys of school-going age were at school to-day the additional cost that would have to be incurred for their education would be about 4 crores of rupees. This figure however would be reached only when the compulsory system is in full operation—a result which no one would expect for several years. As a matter of fact I shall be quite satisfied if we were able to cover the whole of this figure in say twenty years. Moreover a part of the additional cost may well be borne by local bodies, the State bearing say two-thirds and the local bodies one-third.

My suggestion is, therefore:—(1) An Act should be passed empowering Municipalities and Local Boards to make, with the previous sanction of Government, primary education compulsory within their areas. This would in my opinion be sufficiently cautious procedure to adopt in view of the unpopularity which compulsion is likely to evoke among certain sections and the special difficulties attaching to the position of the British Government in this country. Compulsion by the State must be avoided at any rate to start with. (2) Compulsion should be confined to boys only. (3) The period of compulsory attendance should be between the ages of six and ten. (4) Where at least 33 per cent. of the boys are already at school the local bodies should make attendance compulsory for every boy within their area. When the principle of compulsion was introduced in England about 43 per cent. of the children were already at school. In Japan the proportion was 28 per cent. under this scheme. I expect that it will be possible to

TO INTRODUCE COMPULSION

at once in many large towns. Where compulsion is introduced instruction should be gratuitous, at any rate gratuitous for the children of those whose monthly income is below a certain limit, say, Rs. 25 a month. The cost of the instruction in an area where compulsion has been introduced should be divided between the Government and the local bodies in the proportion of 2 to 1. This is a proportion which the Parliament grant bears to the expenditure from local rates in Scotland. In England the proportion is a little less and in Ireland it is a great deal more. Education should henceforth be a divided head instead of its being purely a provincial head. Here in my opinion we touch the root of the present trouble. The Provincial Governments, who have to bear the whole of the education expenditure within their province and who, I know, would gladly spend more money on primary education if they had it, have very limited resources at their disposal. The Government of India on the other hand whose resources are far larger has no direct responsibility for the spread of Education with the result that its assistance to education is limited to an occasional grant only. What is necessary is that the Supreme Government should have before it a complete programme aiming at making primary education universal, at least for boys in the country in a certain number of years, say 20 years, and it should steadily carry out that programme year after year. (8) Instead of a Director General of Education the Government of India should have to begin with separate Secretary for Education in the Home Department. Even finally a separate Member for Education should sit in the Executive Council. (9) A statement showing the progress made during the year in the field of education and specially in regard to primary education should be published every year with the Financial Statement as is done in regard to Military matters and Railways or other Public Works. Of course these are only general suggestions and not the details of a complete scheme. I think if a mixed Commission consisting of official members and representatives of non-official public opinion is appointed to consider the whole question it will be able to say how far these suggestions are practicable and how far if they are adopted they will secure the object in view.

FINANCE.

I will now turn to the question of Finance. The Council must have already noticed that under the scheme outlined, the total additional burden that will ultimately fall on the State for introducing a scheme of compulsory and free education for boys will be about 2 2/3 crores. Assuming that it takes twenty years for the whole programme to be completed we see that no large and sudden increase of educational expenditure by the Government need be feared. In addition to this there will be a steadily increasing charge for girls' education, but even so the resources of the Government are I think amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the situation. There is in the first place the normal annual growth of revenue under various heads which are, His Honour Sir Edward Baker estimated to be, about 1 crore and 20 lakhs. Secondly, there is that sum of over a million a year devoted to the redemption of productive debt under Railways and the reduction of avoidance of debt under the Famine grant annually spent out of current revenues which should be made available for current expenditure. Thirdly, I earnestly hope that a policy of vigorous retrenchment in regard to the present overgrown expenditure under several heads will be pursued and that it will result in substantial reductions in the charges for the Military Services and the Civil Departments, and that it will also improve the nett revenue from Railways. Fourthly, if additional taxation is thought to be necessary I would point out that for a number of years in the sixties and seventies we used to levy seven and half per cent. import duties in place of the the present five per cent. Even at that other level they were and will be only revenue duties and they would bring an extra 2½ crores to the Exchequer. Fifthly, a 5 per cent. export duty on jute would bring us about a crore of rupees a year, and it would in every respect be an ideal duty because the foreigner would pay it since we have a monopoly of jute in the whole world. Other expert duties might as well be suggested. Lastly, if the worst comes to the worst and every other resource fails, which I think is absolutely impossible, I shall be prepared to advocate an extra 8 annas on salt which will produce over 1 1/2 crores as I consider it a smaller evil that my countrymen should eat less salt than that their children should grow up as they are growing now in ignorance and darkness, and all the material and moral helplessness which at present characterises their lives." Concluding Mr. Gokhale said: "My Lord, I frankly confess I have not introduced this resolution here to-day in the hope that it will be accepted by the Council. Constituted as this body is we all see no chance of any recommendation being adopted by it unless it finds favour with the Government and on the present question I recognise that is not reasonable to ask the Government, to accept this motion without, further consideration. Moreover, the Council may take any decisive step in the matter without consulting the Secretary of State, I have not the least expectation therefore that my motion will be carried. But though the Government may not be able to accept this resolution they can undertake to examine the whole question in a sympathic spirit at an early date. In any case I can earnestly trust that they will not do two things, they will not make a definite pronouncement against the principle of compulsory and free education and they will not brush aside this resolution on the plea that the condition of the financies does not admit of the proposals being entertained. My Lord, there is after all much truth in the homely adage that 'Where there is a will there is a way.' To my mind now this question of the introduction of compulsory and free education is in reality the question of questions; the well being of millions upon millions of children, who are waiting to be brought under the humanising influence of education depends upon it. The high level of general intelligence the increased efficiency of the individual, the stiffening of the moral back-bone of large sections of the community, none of these can come without it. It is a question with which the whole of our future as a nation is inextricably bound up. My Lord, however to-day's resolution may be disposed of here, I feel confident that in this matter we are bound to win the practice of the civilised, the sympathies of the British democracy, our own natural aspirations of which your Lordship has more than once recognised the reasonableness. All are united in its favour, this question will come up again and again before this Council till it is carried to a successful issue. My Lord, I sincerely hope that the Government will not fail to read aright the needs of the situation and move with the times in this matter. In my humble opinion the call of duty to them is clear, and, it is also the call of statesmanship, that statesmanship which pursues unhasting, but unresting, the highest interests of the people committed to its care."

Mr. Gokhale's speech, which lasted for about 40 minutes, was followed by Sir Harvey Adamson who in the course of his speech said that Government had an earnest desire to expend primary education, but he did not see how a Commissioner could be appointed to wander around the country without any definite instructions. Mr. Gokhale had raised many new proposals involving taxation and subjects most of which he had no chance of considering. He could not commit himself or Government for the moment. He strongly opposed the question of a Commission, at the same time he promised that Government would carefully consider all the points raised.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Harvey Adamson said:—"I agree with a great deal that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has said on the general question and it is unnecessary for me to say that the Government of India earnestly desire the extension of primary education, but the question before the Council to-day is not whether primary education should be expanded, but whether a Commission should be appointed to enquire into the matter. I will first say something about the terms of the resolution. It is worded in very general language. It gives no indication of any definite line on which a beginning should be made in the direction of making elementary education for and compulsory throughout the country. It contemplates that the Commission to be appointed should follow any method that it may please to adopt and all that I require is that the Commission should frame definite proposals for making elementary education free and compulsory. Taking the resolution as it stands, I really am unable to see how the Government of India could be expected to accept it to send a Commission moving through the land without any definite instructions to search in the dark for the solution of a grave and administrative problem. It is not a course which any responsible Government would be inclined to adopt."

After stating the proposals made by Mr. Gokhale the Hon'ble Home Member observed: "This is a pretty long programme and every item of it is new. They would require great deal of more consideration than can possibly be given in a debate in this Council on a resolution which does not even specifically mention any of them.

Continuing the Hon'ble Member said: "Two or three years ago the finances of India were in a much more prosperous condition than at present. It was a period of large surpluses and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale suggested then that the fees in primary schools should be remitted. By this means it was hoped not only to give a remission of taxation, but to give a stimulus to primary education. He put the proposal to local Governments in 1906 and asked them to examine it carefully and to submit opinions on it. The Local Governments spared no trouble in collecting information from the various authorities concerned, but I do not propose to review that correspondence to-day. I understand that the Honourable Mr. Gokhale now abandons the proposal that the first step of progress should be the abolition of fees in primary schools throughout the country. I shall only touch lightly on a few of the specific suggestions made by the Hon. Member. His scheme requires a large increase of taxation. It is no light thing to impose new taxation, whatever form it may, take on a country so poor as India, as we have had ample opportunities of observing during the recent debate on the Financial proposals. But I may remark that it is not only primary education that calls loudly for heavier expenditure, but secondary, university and technical education. And it must not be forgotten that there are other things beside education which are making loud calls. I admit that it is difficult to see how these calls can be resisted, but it is difficult to see how they can be met from our present resources. The Hon'ble Member had raised the

QUESTION OF SELF-HELP.

If the large municipalities are to be the field in which a more rapid rate of expansion of primary education is to be first developed, municipalities must do something to help themselves. It will not do to fall back on the cry which has been made by some Hon. Members during the course of our recent Financial discussions that municipalities are already taxed to the last penny of their endurance. Help from Government he proposes; that they shall have, but at the same time they must show self help and make some sacrifice themselves. Are they prepared to do so, and if not should not they be compelled? That is the question raised by the Hon. Member. The Hon'ble Member proposes a steady programme of expansion of primary education independent of the vicisitudes of individual year. Whether the particular line of expansion that the Hon'ble Member recommends is advisable or not, I agree with him that it is desirable to obtain studious expansion in any particular year, should depend too much on the question whether there is a large surplus of revenue removed from Local Governments any part of the control which they exercise on education. I have said very little either for or against the specific proposals put forward by the Hon. Member nor do I intend to say a word more. My attitude is that as a member of the Government of India ought not to commit myself either for or against large proposals which neither my own Department nor the Government of India collectively have yet had any adequate opportunity of examining. We are really not concerned to-day with the question whether the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's suggestions are right or wrong, nor can I think that the Hon. Member himself expects that his proposals will be determined by this day's debate. The only relevant question now before us is, whether a Commission should be appointed to frame proposals for making elementary education free and compulsory. I oppose the appointment of a Commission all the more strongly because the Hon. Member who moved the resolution has indicated that the time of its operations should be to enquire into new and far reaching issues which have been exploded on us without notice and which consequently the Government of India have had no opportunity of examining. I may explain that I have no desire to impose on other official members the restriction which in any position of responsibility I have placed on myself. In conclusion I will promise the Hon. Mr. Gokhale that his suggestions will be carefully examined by the Government of India."

OTHER VIEWS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy in supporting Mr. Gokhale reminded the Council of Sir Edward Baker's promise and said: "Three years have elapsed and no attempt is made to introduce the reform. Every principle has apparently been abandoned." Continuing he said: "If fresh taxes have been imposed and the basis of revenues has been strengthened, in fairness it should now be prepared for education on a liberal scale. The money difficulty can no longer be pleaded for a justifying delay in the introduction of free primary education and the sooner it is done the better.

Mr. Chitnavis made a brief speech, in course of which he said, I sympathise with Mr. Gokhale and admire the lofty motives which have inspired him to move this resolution, but I am afraid the object aimed at will be more easily attained by natural ways than by compulsory methods. There is already a general desire among the masses to give education to their children, but I am sure they will resent any undue compulsion in the matter however laudable may be the motives underlying the action.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose next spoke in support of Free Primary Education.

Sir Harold Stuart who followed Mr. Bose in the course of a long speech pointed out Mr. Gokhale's inconsistencies in respect of primary school fees and urged caution. He said nine local Governments were consulted. The Madras Government regard the proposal as a form of relief which will naturally tend to the greater spread of elementary education. The Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Provinces also accepts the proposal, but the agriculturists in that Provinces are already exempt from fees for education in the primary classes and the amount of fees collected is under Rs. 3,000 a year. These are the only two Provinces which definitely accept the proposals. There is a third province from which the answer is somewhat uncertain, namely, Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Lieut-Governer is fully in sympathy with the desire to abolish fees, but he insists that this must be accompanied by an improvement in the schools and their teachers, the estimated cost of which is so large as to render it impracticable. All the other local Governments are definitely opposed to the abolition of fees. The first and main ground of the opposition is that the money could be better spent upon extending and improving the schools than in remitting fees. It is urged that elementary education should be made general before it is made free. The argument is that when it is made general it can be made compulsory and only when it is made compulsory it is necessary to make it free. It is contended that under the present system no boy or girl is denied admission to a school by reason of inability to pay the fee since there is a liberal system of remission of fees on the ground of poverty. Finally it is argued that until schools are generally provided it is unfair to tax the man who has no school within reach of his children in order that those who are more favourably situated may obtain education for nothing. These are the main arguments, but others of less importance have also been advanced such as that the abolition of fees would benefit chiefly the well-to-do and would dry up the springs of private liberality. It would remove from the teacher a valuable incentive to increase the schools. Attendance would encourage irregularity of attendance since the parent would no longer be losing something that he had paid for and would result in all schools except a few becoming Government schools. Now all these objections are weighed and it would be necessary to consider them very carefully if that were any prospects of the Government of India being able to finance the project."

The Council adjourned for lunch shortly afer two o'clock.

On the Council re-assembling the Hon. Mr. Subba Rao warmly supported the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Orange answered his speech by emphatically agreeing with Mr. Gokhale that the Government by no means meant to remain where they were at the present moment. In course of his speech he argued that Mr. Gokhale's proposals appear at first sight to overhead the cause of primary education with too much controversial matter. Increased provision of schools may be retarded if associated with the invasion of the powers of Local Governments and attack on Railway Finance and Famine Relief Fund. Some of the very large estimates which have been given of the cost of remitting fees have treated the remission of fees as if it were indistinguishable from the building of new schools, but the remission of fees does not of itself either build new schools or improve existing ones. It is principally a measure of relief. The practical question therefore is out of a limited sum of money it is botter to relieve the parent or improve and extend schools. At present the greater need is for the expenditure of the money on schools. The extending of education at its present fee-paying terms has not yet reached its limits. Compulsory education implies two steps; first that local authorities should be compelled to provide sufficient schools for all the children, second that the children should be required to attend. In India the number of boys in primary schools, is according to the current methods of reckoning, only one-fifth of what it might be and of girls it is much less. It would, however, immediately expand if more schools were provided for. At present the demand generally exceeds the supply. In such circumstances it is no use nibbling at compulsory school attendance with the present amount of provision of schools. This would be impracticable and would also not be supported by public opinion. The great present need is the extension of facilities and not the enactment of compulsion. The question of the cost of a great system of popular education has not yet been fully faced, but the expenditure has been increased from time to time according to the possibilities of the moment. The next stage which we should endeavour to reach is one in which the increase of our expenditure will become less a matter of chance and more a matter of calculation, that we may hope, within some reasonable and not too distant limit of time, to arrive in the diffusion of educational facilities and that the provision of the funds required become part of a settled financial policy. Such expenditure will in the end not be entirely unproductive. He quoted remarks to show that official and non-official opinion was all in favour of furthering education when funds permitted. Mr. Orange who spoke fluently and forcibly resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. Mudholkar held that a strong case has been made for a Commission of Inquiry.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quin remarked that in his opinion India was not yet ripe for compulsory education and to make any attempt at its introduction would be attended with serious risk and would tend to throw back the cause of education. After explaining the present condition of primary education in Bombay, the speaker said that he had the fullest sympathy with Mr. Gokhale's attractive proposals, but felt that he must oppose the resolution.

Pundit Malaviya followed, strongly supporting the principle of compulsory education.

Mr. Abdul Majid doubted the soundness of the resolution as it was not possible to formulate a system of primary education which would be acceptable to all communities, Hindus and Mahomedans. He also dwelt upon the financial impossibility of the scheme but did not oppose the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry.

A point of order was raised whether a member can read another's speech, either original or translation, which the President negatived.

His Excellency, however, allowed as a special case the translation of the speech of the Raja of Partabgarh which was taken as read and ordered to be published.

Mr. M. Haque said that Mahomedans were grateful to Mr. Gokhale for bringing this resolution and expressed his firm belief that the Musulmans of India would derive greater benefit by it than other communities.

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla dwelt upon the evil effects of free and compulsory primary education, but did not like the idea of opposing the Commission of Inquiry.

Mr. Gokhale in summing up thanked the Home Member for the assurance that Government would consider his suggestions. He was somewhat surprised to hear they were now and again urged that education should be made the sole work of a Member of Council who could study the subject as it was studied in America. Education was now one of many subjects in a department. He would have been content with Sir Harvey Adamson's speech. But Sir Harold Stuart's speech struck him as a hostile speech and accused him of inconsistencies which he denied. He welcomed Mr. Orange's speech and said he knew that the Hon'ble gentleman was with him in heart. He wondered why Local Bodies had not been obliged to provide accommodation and why action had not been taken to make them go. He maintained that the discussion had proved the necessity for an enquiry and for strengthening the Department dealing with education.

Sir Harvey Adamson, in conclusion, said he refused to be drawn into a discussion as to the desirability of adopting Mr. Gokhale's scheme or not. The scheme was very new and he thought Sir Harold Stuart had made effective and not hostile criticism of its merits. The proposals had been fully discussed and he thought that Mr. Gokhale had obtained as much as he could expect. He promised Government would examine the scheme.

Mr. Gokhale then withdrew his amendment and the Council adjourned till Wednesday the 23rd instant.

MINTO PARK FOR LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 18.

The Punjab Budget for 1910-11 includes a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the Minto Park to be laid out outside the Fort of Lahore in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Lahore in the beginning of 1909.

THE LILLIPUTIAN KIDNAPPING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

The Lilliputian kidnapping case was heard again to-day by the Presidency Magistrate and the case for the prosecution was closed. Further hearing was adjourned to Monday.

THE LATE SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Memorial Portrait Unveiled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 18.

Sir Louis Dane, the Lieut.-Governor, performed the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Sir Denzil Ibbetson, late Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, to-day at 4 p. m. in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, before a representative audience.

Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, and President, Sir Denzil Ibbetson Memorial Committee, delivered the following speech:—"Immediately after the retirement of Sir Denzil Ibbetson from the Lieut.-Governorship of this Province a general wish was expressed that some steps should be taken to commemorate his administration and a meeting was held in Lahore on 31st January 1908 to effect this object. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that the tenure of the office of Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab by the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson should be commemorated by placing his portrait in the Lawrence Hall and that subscriptions be raised for this object. A Committee was at the same time appointed to carry out this resolution. It was decided by the Committee that the maximum limit of individual subscriptions should be Rs. 50. Notices inviting subscriptions were issued soon after and in response Rs. 5,975 were received. After defraying preliminary expenses a sum of £ 230 was sent in December 1908 to Lady Ibbetson who was asked to oblige the Committee by selecting an artist, the result being the selection of Mr. H. A. Oliver. The portrait reached Lahore, early this year. It is said to be a good likeness and will, it is believed, to be found worthy of its subject and deserving of a place among the portraits of those whose work for the public benefit the Punjab delights to recall.

Sir Louis then made a short speech delineating the manifold qualities of the departed Lieut-Governor whose career of public service had come to an end prematurely. His Honour quoted Lord Curzon's views with regard to Sir D. Ibbetson's work.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON A SUB-MAGISTRATE.

Accused Chased and Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COIMBATORE, MARCH 18.

Yesterday afternoon Perumal Kupan Shanan attempted to murder the town Sub-Magistrate, Mr. Tirumal Chariar. During the luncheon interval the Magistrate had left the Court and was struck by the accused with a sharp billhook on the right ear cutting it in two and on the back. Prosecuting Inspector M. Shrinivasa Sastriar, Sub-Inspector Mr. Krishanier and several others pursued the accused and he was arrested while attempting to hide in a cholum field, half a mile away. The Collector Mr. Gillman and the District Forest Officer, Mr. Hearsey, were soon on the scene and the Magistrate was taken to hospital and attended to by Captain Tucker and Mr. Madhava Menon. The Magistrate is now pronounced to be out of danger,

The accused on the 15th instant was fined by the Magistrate who had another criminal case pending enquiry before him. The accused had earlier in the day badly wounded a would-be witness at Sundapalam.

A GRUESOME TRAGEDY.

Three Women Drown Themselves with Two Babies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

A terrible tragedy was enacted some days ago about six miles from Coonoor, when three Badaga women evidently committed suicide by drowning in Bundumy Water-works reservoir, two babies being drowned with them.

Badagas have a custom of placing their women at certain periods of their lives in an isolated hut for the purpose of purification. One of these huts is situated near the Bundumy reservoir and in observance of regular custom, the three women, it seems, had been placed there. All the three women had cause for dejection. One was subject to epileptic fits, another suffered from a disease of the legs, while the third was childless. It is thought that they must have discussed their various afflictions and to have mutually decided to seek consolation in death. This bodies were discovered on the 16th instant in the reservoir bound together in a winding sheet formed of their united cloths, with the two babies floating near by.

STUDENTS' ABERRATIONS.

Advice by Hon. Mr. Sinha.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

At the annual meeting of the University Institute last evening, the Hon. Mr. S. P. Sinha unveiled the portrait of the late Revd. Kali Charan Banerjee and briefly addressed the students saying that he was not one of those who believed that there had been any change in the minds or temper or temperament of the student community in these days. There had no doubt been criminal aberration due to temporary causes, but they were well on their way to their removal. Even at a risk of being called a blind optimist he preferred it to be called an ignorant pessimist. He would say that these aberrations have been partly removed already and he hoped and trusted that in the immediate future there would be a return to normal conditions. He urged them to remove that stain which was a disgrace on their fair name. He lamented the want of touch between students and European professors.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is slightly agreeable and beneficial Lotion for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Obtainable perfumed, Charlotte, Greece, etc., and it.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

In the interesting discussion that followed the new Agent-General for Queensland, Major Robinson, and Mr. Moore, a Colonial merchant in the city, spoke from the Colonial, and Sir George Birdwood together with Mr. William Coldstream (Punjab) and Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore (Bombay) from the Indian, side of the question. Sir George Birdwood, referring to the figures given by Dr. McCall of the enormous productiveness of India in garden fruits and vegetables, lamented that the people of India did not long ago turn their attention to the development of an export trade in their superfluous orchard and kitchen garden produce and so anticipate the colonies in their golden trade which, great as it is, is still growing and he mentioned the praiseworthy efforts he has during the past 40 years himself made to induce capitalists in India to devise arrangements for the regular import into Southern Europe, if not into the United Kingdom, of Bombay mangoes on a commercial and lucrative scale. He also pointed out the incalculable indebtedness of the Cape and Australasian fruiterers to India and used the fact to enlarge on the "ingratitude," as he branded it, of the Colonials, especially in South Africa, in the treatment of their Indian fellow citizens of the Empire. He grew rather heated over this, but on the lecturer protesting that all the Colonials or rather Australasians ask of Asiatic immigrants is that they shall keep at home in their own countries and Sir George retorting, "But what if they asked you to remain in your own country?" There was great laughter in which the lecturer himself heartily joined and the threatening cloud passed off. Supporting the lecturer's advice that we should eat more fruit, Sir George pointed out that the words "fruit" and "frugal" were the same and that fruity diet is not only healthier but far more economical than meat diet. He further poked some fun at Mr. Lloyd George as to "offal," saying that the word is identical with the word apple, which should make the colonies careful to export only of their best apples to this country lest the Chancellor of the Exchequer took to calling them also offal! Certainly Sir George is extraordinarily active for his years, and it is difficult to keep pace with him. This morning under the heading "Gentes Aperimus Eoas" he has a letter a column long in the *Times* which it is not very easy to summarise.

RURAL THESPIANS.

An interesting experiment is that which took down to a small and remote village in Wiltshire on Saturday a small body of well-known London people including Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Granville Barber, Mr. William Archer and Lord Howard de Walden. They had been invited by the playwright, Mr. Charles McEvoy, who in a spirit of the best altruism, has converted a barn on his property into a sort of theatre and trained a number of his humble villagers to act in a "cottage drama" he has written for the occasion. The piece is entitled, "The Village Wedding" and the leading parts are taken by the local inn-keeper's daughter, a gardener, a postman and an engineer driver the supers being agricultural labourers. At the outset Mr. Granville Barber, whose sincerity and enterprise as a strige-manager are recognised on all hands, made a little speech in which he praised the idea of the village drama, and hoped that the result of Mr. McEvoy's venture will be "an English drama founded on the soil—not an artificial product of the theatre." All the critics speak, in the highest terms, of the naturalness of the acting who seemed to have been free from the self-consciousness which often disfigures amateurs of a higher social grade and sometimes professionals. Without wishing in any way to rob Mr. McEvoy of the credit he deserves it is only fair to point out that he is not the originator of this excellent movement; that honour, I believe, attaches to the little Kentish village of Westerham. Personally I believe that the universal establishment of what Mr. Barber calls an English drama founded on the soil would help on the ideal expressed in the familiar words "Back to the land." I have always been of opinion that the exodus to the towns was not entirely due to economic causes, but that the deadly dulness of country life for the poor, not for "the quality," has had much to do with the deserted state of our villages. Perhaps another cause is the social exclusiveness of the country families; the democratic point of the age has scarcely yet spread to rural England.

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And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment. For [illegible] of Cuticura rashes, itchings and [illegible] eczemas, childhood and for [illegible] chafings of the same, as well as the prevention sanative, antiseptic cleansing of faces and other [illegible] mucous surfaces, for uses which suggest themselves [illegible] to women, these gentle emollients are indispensable.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Annual Shooting Matches.

MATCH NO. 3

500 yards 8 rounds last 7 to count
I V R A Targets

Coy.	Rank and Name	Order of Merit	Score
G	Vol Lattey, H P T	1	35
C	Cr Sergt Gidney, F T	2	34
F	Sergt Luxe, H	3	33
E	Cyclist Cellyer, G	4	33
D	Vol Blaker, L	5	33
D	Sergt Cooke, C H	6	33
A	Sergt Veevers, M	7	32
A	Cr-Sgt Williams, H	8	32
Staff	Sgt-Maj Wale, A	9	32
G	Vol Webster, J R	10	32
D	Sergt D'Silva, A	11	32
A	Vol Silkirk, R H	12	31
A	L-Sergt Clarke, J	13	30
F	Bugler Garthwaite, E	14	30
D	L-Cpl Cress, J	15	30
F	Bugler Osborne, E	16	30
Staff	Sgt-Inst Buckley, T C	17	30
A	L Cpl Byrne, M	18	30
A	Vol Smith, C L H	19	30
D	Corpl Taylor, A E	20	30

As there are still several members to fire in Matches 1, 2 and 3 the above results are liable to alteration.

MATCH No 9

For Cadets who are efficient for the current season
Rs 100 presented by the Corps
Distance—200 Yards
No of Rounds—8 last 7 to count
Position—any military
Entrance Fee—Nil
22 Prizes—Rs. 15, 10, 10, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, and 10 prizes of Rs. 3 each.

List of Prize Winners

Coy.	Rank and Name	Order of Merit	Score	Amount of Prizes. Rs.
L	Sergt Walsh, G.....	1	25	15
H	Cadet Osborne, H ...	2	25	10
H	" Sinclair, D ...	3	24	10
L	Sergt Cesser, E	4	24	5
H	Cadet Morris, E	5	23	5
L	" D'Souza, C	6	23	5
L	" Terry, J	7	22	5
L	" D'Souza, J	8	23	5
K	L-Cpl Scanlan, H	9	22	5
I	Corpl Powers, S	10	21	5
H	Cadet Lapersonne, J	11	21	3
M	" Gale M	12	20	3
H	" Wilson, M	13	20	3
L	Sergt Stokes, J	14	20	3
H	Cadet Gwilliams, H	15	20	3
H	" Rowe, T	16	19	3
L	" Gomes, W	17	19	3
I	" Halnsworth,	19	18	3
I	Sergt Potter, J	19	18	3
H	Cadet Wood, A	20	18	3

3 Scores of 18 counted out.

MATCH NO. 10.

For Cadet Recruits who are efficient for the current season.
Distance—200 yards
No. of Rounds—8 last 7 to count
Position—Any military
Entrance fee—Nil

List of Prize Winners.

Coy	Rank and Name	Order of Merit.	Score.	Amount of Prizes Rs.
M	Cadet Price, W	1	23	15
H	Cadet Owers, H	2	19	10
L	Cadet Mercado, F	3	18	10
K	Cadet Garfocks, J	4	18	5
K	Cadet Tennel, V	5	16	5
K	Cadet Kelly, V	6	16	5
H	Cadet Jackson, V	7	15	5
H	Cadet Casling, W	8	14	5
L	Cadet Wilkins, G	9	12	5
H	Cadet Morris, J	10	12	5

10 Prizes are not awarded.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th March.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 5th Mar. 1910.				
G.I.P.Ry. Sec c	1606·65	1564217	12106619	13664936
I.M.Ry System d	1178·04	290033	2250136	2540169
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	27486	216743	244228
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1028	12769	13797
Total...	2950·64	1882864	14586266	16463130
Appro. earnings for corrpg. week ending 6th Mar. 1909.				a
G.I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1094050	10447538	11542536
I.M.Ry System	1177·95	224479	1876720	2101192
A. D. C. Ry..	125·66	24865	196392	220757
B.K. Railway	13·58	795	1542	2337
Total	2923·72	1344582	12522240	13866822
Inc. or Dec.	G.I.P.R.	+

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

On Tuesday, March 2, the House of Commons went into committee on the Supplementary Estimate of 689, 100l. for the Navy, and there was a lengthy discussion, although the rules of order did not permit of the consideration of the larger questions of naval policy which some members desired to raise.

Mr. McKenna informed the committee that out of this vote the sum of 457,000l. was for the four contingent Dreadnoughts. The orders for the machinery and hulls of these ships and for the armour were given in January, and for the guns and gun-mountings partly in December and partly in January. The pledge given a year ago was that the ships would be ready for completion before March 31, 1912. Recently the Admiralty had been able to get ships completed, from the date of laying the keel to the time of commission, in less than twenty four months. Orders having been given for the gun-mountings of the contingent ships three or four months before the keels would be laid down, they would be completed from the date of those orders in twenty-seven or possibly twenty-eight months. Another item in the Estimate was for the acceleration of the destroyers of the programme for the current year. The Admiralty hoped that the twenty destroyers of that programme would be read by March or April, 1911, instead of May or June. A sum of 100,000l. had been expended in the purchase of the two destroyers which the committee knew had been acquired.

Mr. Lee's chief criticism of the proposals of the Admiralty was in the nature of a regret that a larger sum had not been spent on the four contingent ships. But he was also afraid that the First Lord was rather too sanguine as to the period within which the ships would be completed, and he warned the right hon. gentleman not to assume that there would be no unforeseen causes of delay, such as accidents and strikes. From keel to commission the average time in the case of a "Dreadnought" had hitherto been twenty-six months and two weeks. One of the contingent ships had been placed with the Thames Iron Works Company, and in that case there was a considerable risk that the Admiralty's expectation as to the date of completion might not be realised, for the yard was inexperienced in the construction of these vessels. While he was glad that money was being taken to accelerate the destroyer programme he would point out that the Germans had completed destroyers in less than a year. Why, then, should eighteen months be necessary in this country? He asked whether the two destroyers purchased to take the places of those that were lost were up to date, saying that he understood these vessels were of the old river class, with half the tonnage and half the horse-power now thought necessary for our Navy. He concluded with an appeal to the Government to issue the new Estimates some reasonable time before the date for the general discussion on the condition of the Navy.

Mr. Lough, who moved to reduce the vote, as a protest against this supplementary expenditure, recalled the alarming statements made last year about the future strength of the German Fleet as compared with ours, and declared that every one of them had been "scattered to the winds."

Lord C. Beresford followed, and was received with a cheer. The Government, he said, told the truth last March when they represented that a crisis had arrived in view of the naval construction of a great neighbouring nation. All our difficulty had been caused by the insane advertisement of the "Dreadnought," and the statements then made were very arrogant and contrary to the old traditions of the country. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in his very disquieting speech last March, calculated that Germany might have twenty-three "Dreadnoughts" in 1913-1914, and if what was then said was correct the present Supplementary Estimate was not nearly sufficiently large. He wished to be assured that we could build destroyers as quickly as the Germans who built them in eight or nine months, while our average time was nineteen months. He believed that some of the destroyers of this year's programme were not laid down. (That, interpolated Mr. McKenna, was incorrect. All the twenty destroyers would be delivered in March or April 1911.) Lord C. Beresford's next point was that the two purchased destroyers were not satisfactory, and that it was essential to have torpedo-boat destroyers big enough for work in the North Sea. He then expressed a strong opinion that the guns and gun-mountings of our new ships ought not to be actuated by electricity, and upon this point Mr. McKenna gave him the assurance he wanted. In the course of his speech the gallant admiral was several times interrupted by the Chairman for travelling beyond the limits of discussion upon a Supplementary Estimate. He amused the House greatly by observing that it was very difficult for a simple-minded seaman to get the better of a lawyer.—Mr. McKenna is a member of the Bar—but, given time, he generally succeeded in doing it.

Mr Barnes joined in Mr. Lough's protest against the Vote, and denounced exciting declarations, which had the effect of inflating the Navy Estimates, and depriving the House of the means of improving the lot of the poor. After Mr. Lough had withdrawn his amendment because the narrow limits within which the discussion was confined prevented him from doing justice to his case.

Dr. Macnamara replied upon important points of detail, prefacing what he had to say by an emphatic assertion that it was the duty of the Government to assure the nation's safety.

The vote was agreed to without a division.

It is stated that the Navy Estimates will show a proposed total expenditure of about £1,000,000 more than has already been anticipated, that is to say a total of about £41,000,000. It may be pointed out that the Estimates for new construction in 1905-6 were, £9,566,002, and in 1909-10, £8,885,194; and that during the past year, notwithstanding the extra "Dreadnought" programme, the Navy Estimates for new construction were less last year than when the Unionists left office.

THE FOUR CONDITIONAL SHIPS.

THEIR NAMES.

Some weeks ago an announcement was made of the names which had been chosen for the four "conditional ships" mentioned but not provided for in the Estimates for 1909-10, but, contrary to the usual practice, it was not stated which of the ships already ordered would bear which name. The February official Navy List did not help, and it is only now that the matter is cleared up. The ships are as follow: "Conqueror," battleship ordered Nov. 15, 1909, from Messrs. Beardmore, Dalmuir; "Monarch," battleship, ordered on Nov. 15, 1909, from Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Elswick; and "Thunderer," battleship, to be built by the Thames Ironworks. The contract for this last-named ship was only placed after long negotiations. At the end of August 1909 a provisional order for her gun-mountings was placed with the Coventry Ordnance Works, and the Thames Ironworks Company was invited to tender for the construction of the hull. A contract was provisionally placed with the company on Nov. 15, 1909, at the date when the "Conqueror" and "Monarch" were ordered, but it was necessary for the company to make important financial arrangements to enable it to undertake the work of such magnitude, and it was not until these had been carried through that the contract was definitely placed on Jan. 22, 1910. The fourth ship is a large armoured cruiser, seemingly a sister to the "Indefatigable"; she has been named "Princess Royal," and was ordered on Nov. 15, 1909, from Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, of Barrow.

The "Conqueror" will presumably be completed in all respects by Messrs. Beardmore, who have their shipbuilding yard and their marine engine and boiler works at Dalmuir—where a large dry dock is being taken in hand—their armour and ordnance works at Parkhead, Glasgow, and their plate mills at Mossend, Lanarkshire. Last year the firm made provision for the construction of heavy gun-mountings, so that when the dry dock is completed it will be self-contained in all respects. The "Princess Royal," armoured cruiser will, in the same way, be completed by the Barrow firm on whose behalf Colonel Vickers stated last spring that the firm could lay down, complete, arm and fit ready for service three Dreadnoughts within three years from the approval of the design without going outside its own factories. At present there is at Barrow no dry dock capable of taking a ship of the largest size, so that ships built there have to be sent to the Mersey for docking. A project for a large dock at Barrow was spoken of last spring, and it was understood that a suitable site had been chosen and a preliminary estimate made of the cost of building the dock, but nothing has of late been made public concerning the scheme.

The "Monarch" will be built, armoured, and armed by the Elswick firm, which was in April last described by its chairman, Sir Andrew Noble, as being able, from the Elswick yard alone, to deliver three "Dreadnoughts" complete in two and a-half years from the date of order. In addition to the Elswick yard the company owns the Walker shipbuilding yard; the Openshaw works, where there are factories for the construction of armour, guns, and gun-mountings, for an "increased output of which provision has recently been made; and ammunition and explosives factories at Scotswood and Erith. The engines for "Monarch" as for other ships built by the Elswick firm, will be constructed by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co.

The "Thunderer" is in a position somewhat different from these other ships, for in her case the contractors, the Thames Ironworks, have no appliances for the manufacture of heavy guns and gun-mountings. It has been arranged, therefore, that the Thames Ironworks Company shall build the hull and the engines, while the contract for the armament is placed with the Coventry Ordnance Works.

No authentic details of any of these ships have been published, though various statements have been made concerning them. All that seems reasonably certain is that the battleships and the "Princess Royal" alike will be armed with 12-inch guns, and will have a secondary armament more powerful than that carried by any of the ships recently completed or now completing. It is believed that the displacement of all of these ships will be about 22,000 tons or more; and that the battleships will steam at 21 knots with 27,000 indicated horse-power, and the "Princess Royal" at about 28 knots with 70,000 indicated horse power. The torpedoes will be of the 21-inch pattern, and the engines, of course, of the turbine type.

All four of these ships have been spoken of as to be laid down "on April 1, 1910" and the contracts are for their completion by March 31, 1912.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN THE CITY.

A clerk named Louis Nissim was shot on March 1, in the office of Messrs. Sassoon and Sons, Leadenhall Street, by a man who gave his name first as Shalon Elazar and then as Cecil Nissim. The man called at the office about eleven o'clock and asked to see Louis Nissim. He talked with him for a few minutes, and then, it is said, drew a revolver and fired six shots. Louis Nissim fell, wounded in the chest and in the left arm, and a number of the employes rushed at his assailant, who was soon overpowered and handed over to the police. Louis Nissim was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he remains in a serious condition. Mr. Cecil Chapman, the magistrate at Tower Bridge Police Court, with the chief clerk, Mr. H. Coates, went to the hospital during the afternoon and took the depositions of Louis Nissim. Several police officers were also present. Nissim said that the man who shot him was his brother. Upon entering the office his brother inquired for him and when he appeared took two or three steps towards him. He made some remarks about the witness's wife and then began firing. He fired several times and was about to recharge the revolver when he was seized. The prisoner, who was present, listened attentively to what his brother said, and then observed that he had spoken the truth. The age of Louis Nissim is given as thirty-six. He lived at Park Crescent, Southend-on-Sea. His brother is twenty-three, and is a capmaker who has been working at his trade for some time in London. The revolver was a six-chamber Colt, and each chamber was found to have been emptied. He had in his possession a box of cartridges.

At the Mansion House on March 3, before Alderman Sir Vansittart Bowater, Sasson Shalom Elazar, twenty-three, a native of Turkey, residing in Dysart Street, Finsbury, and described as a cap cutter, was charged with feloniously shooting Nissim Shalom Elazar with intent to murder him in an office in Leadenhall Street, the premises of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company (Limited), where the injured man was employed. Detective-sergeant Wells said that when arrested the prisoner had in his possession a revolver, six empty cartridge cases, a portion of a bullet, and six cartridges. On him were found a gun license, dated Feb. 12, and a case containing thirty-one cartridges. After being cautioned he made the following statement:—"I attempted to shoot but I was not sure I was going to kill him. I want to tell you why I did it. Firstly, his wife is a bad character, which means a disgrace on all our family. He (my brother) has been asked to divorce her, but he would not. He has my sister in his house and he gave her the office of seeing the people who came to his wife and reporting them to him. I did not like her to be there, on account of what I said as regards the character of my sister-in-law. My brother wanted to get rid of me by putting me in prison because he wanted to make me out that I had not the sense of honour. I wanted him to give up my sister or divorce his wife. If he divorced his wife I did not mind my sister being there, or I could talk or speak about his wife to other people and take my sister back, but then his children would be considered bastard children, and for the sake of the children I did not want to speak. About three weeks ago he wrote me a letter, whose contents meant that he did not intend to divorce his wife or give up my sister, and as I did not want to bring a bad name on his children by speaking to others, I found that the only way I had to do to take out that stain on our honour (was) by giving up myself and shooting him. I bought the revolver and cartridges to-day near Charing Cross Station. I paid £1 2s. 6d. and gave another revolver in exchange. I took the revolver straight to his office and shot at him. I think the last shot missed. I could not shot with it. The barrel came out in the struggle." Some other evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another account says:—Shortly after eleven o'clock a visitor evidently a foreigner, passed into the building, and, making his way to a room on the fourth floor opened the door, and, without warning of any kind, fired five shots at Mr. Louis Nissin, who acts as foreign correspondence clerk to the firm.

The first three shots went wide of their objective, crashed through the windows of the room which overlooks East India-avenue, and struck the farther wall. The fourth and fifth shots were better aimed, and Mr. Nissin fell bleeding profusely from two serious wounds in the back and arm.

There were also in the room at the time two junior clerks, but so unexpected was the attack that they were unable to prevent its perpetration. The whole office was instantly thrown into uproar, and thenoise of the firing brought Mr. Bosnoss, the messenger, to the scene. He closed with the man, and after a struggle succeeded in disarming him.

In his left hand Mr. Nissin's assailant held a number of cartridges, and when Mr. Bosnoss approached him he attempted to re-load the revolver. In the struggle which ensued the weapon was broken. Assistance had by this time been obtained and the man was securely held until the arrival of the police, by whom he was conveyed to the Minories Police-station.

At the time of the attack Mr. Nissin was writing at his desk, and had no opportunity of defending himself. Beyond an expression of abuse on conversation passed between the visitor and his victim before the shooting took place. The whole tragedy came with the suddenness and surprise that marked a similar crime in the City some years ago, when an elderly stockbroker was shot at and killed by a young girl on the steps of the General Post Office.

ASSAILANT'S STATEMENTS.

In an unconscious condition Mr. Nissin was conveyed with all possible speed to Guy's Hospital, where it was subsequently stated that he was suffering from two serious wounds, might not live.

Meanwhile the assailant was charged at the Minories Police-station by Detective-inspector Matthews and Detective-sergeant Brown. In reply to the charge, he made a long statement to the effect that his name was "Alfred Cecil," that he was a brother of the injured man, and that the quarrel was of a domestic nature. Afterwards he admitted that his real name was Cecil Nissin, and that he was a Turkish subject, coming from Bagdad.

The prisoner, whose address was given as 7, Dysartstreet, Finsbury-pavement, will be brought up at the Mansion House Police Court this morning, and charged with attempted murder.

Mr. Nissin, the victim, who was about 58 years of age, lived at Southend with his wife and family. He has been in the employ of Messrs. D. Sassoon for nearly twenty years. In a settlement to a representative of the "The Daily Telegraph," Messrs. David Sassoon and Co's manager disclaimed any knowledge of the perpetrator of the outrage, but stated that Mr. Nissin was one of their eldest and ablest clerks.

Owing to the critical condition of the victim, Mr. Cecil Chapman, the magistrate at Tower Bridge, attended at Guy's Hospital in the course of the afternoon, and took Mr. Nissin's deposition. The injured man, who gave his evidence with great difficulty, said that the accused was his brother, and that he fired at him after making some remark about his (the witness's wife.) The prisoner was present at the bedside, in the custody of four policemen. He listened impassively to the account of the occurrence.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Feb 26.

Royal Marine Art.—Capt G G Woodcock is seconded for service in the Naval Intelligence Dept, vice Temple, period of appointment expired. Capt O C H Harrington supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Woodcock, seconded. Capt R C Temple, on return from the Seconded List, to be supernumerary to the Establishment Feb 12.

Feb 28.

Lieut J W L Hunt, RN, has been appointed a commander-instructor in the Royal Naval Vol Reserve Feb 27.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service—Miss J Curwen has been appointed a nursing sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service on probation.

March 1.

Boatswain J W Eidle has been promoted to the rank of chief boatswain in his Majesty's fleet.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service—Miss E McKey has been appointed a nursing sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service on probation.

War Office, March 1.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Capt G A Burgoyne resigns his commission March 2.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Second Lieut T C Mackenzie is seconded for service with the Indian Army Jan 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major G J Henderson retires on retired pay March 2.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major C H Enthoven retires on retired pay March 2 Gentleman Cadet T W D Miller, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second Lieutenant Feb 9.

Infantry Battalions.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Capt F J Lemon is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Inf Feb 8.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut C A Bamford retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 March 2.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut J J P Evens resigns his commission March 2.

The Hampshire Regt.—Capt L O Morley is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Inf Feb 1 Supernumerary Capt L C Chawner is restored to the Establishment vice L O Morley Feb 1.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Lieut Ulick J D Boork to be adjutant vice Capt C H Firth March 1.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Capt R H Kellor D S O retires on retired pay March 2.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps.—Brevet Major P M Crum from supernumerary captain is restored to the Establishment vice Capt R Johnstone retired Feb 19.

The Gordon Highlanders—Supernumerary Capt W B J Mitford is restored to the Establishment vice K H Bruce seconded Feb 8.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt J B Cautley retires, receiving a gratuity March 2. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G H Stevenson, M B, J H Spencer, O B, W H Forsyth, M B, A C Amy, M B, R H Heslop, M B, W Mitchell, M B, J A B Sim, M B, E J Elliot, M B, E Gibbon M B, R W D Leslie, E B Lathbury, C Scaife, M D, D M Corbett, M B, M J Lochrin, E D Caddell, M B, B Johnson, W E C Lunn, M B, J R Foster, W W Boyce, D Contts. M B, A M Benett, G P A Bracken, J A Bennett, M B, W J E Bell, M B, C W Bowie, H L Howell, W F M Loughnan, T W Browne, W I Thompson, M B, C Kelly, M B, D T MacCarthy, M B, E C Phelan, M B, J O'Keefe, M B, E J Kavanagh, M B, E H Jacob Jan 30. Lieut S Field, from the Seconded List, is restored to the Establishment Jan 29 Lieut M Leckie is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Feb 11.

Mounted Infantry.

5th Batt.—Lieut. G E W Lane, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's own), to be quartermaster, vice Lieut. C G Leslie, the Northumberland Fusiliers whose tenure of that appointment has expired (Feb. 23.)

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses (provisionally):—Miss D Turner (Feb. 14); Miss M McNaughtan (Feb. 15).

Army Pay Department.

Lieut.-Col. R W Graham, Staff paymaster, retires on retired pay (March 2).

Memoranda.

Col. H Finnis, CSI, is placed on the Retired List with an Indian pensions (Feb. 9). The undermentioned colonels, on completion of their periods of service on the Staff, are placed on the Half-pay List:—F Hacket-Thompson, CB, A J Godley March 1. Major L O Fitz M Stack, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay March 2. Ridingmaster and Honorary Capt. G Parker, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys, is granted the honorary rank of major Feb. 27. Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. D Walkley, the Cheshire Regt., is granted the honorary rank of captain March 1.

Special Reserve of Officers.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation:—Cadet Squadron Sergt-Major HCH Hudson, from the Cambridge University Contingent, Officers Training Corps; Cadet Corporal M E C Baggallay, from the Cambridge University Contingent, Officer Training Corps March 2.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art—The undermentioned to be second lieutenants on probation:—Second Lieut on probation S Le Neve Foster, from the Army Service Corps Special Reserve: J Fowler, late cadet sergeant Edinburgh University Contingent, Officers Training Corps March 2.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Anglesey. Royal Eng.—Second Lieut. (on probation) L D O Hemphill is confirmed in his rank.

Unattached, Royal Eng.—The undermentioned second lieutenants (on probation) are confirmed in their rank;—H Milman, H G Rowley, C R Gurney, P Williams, F G Hill, W. D Staveri, R C Lundie, B Howorth, S Pearson, R G Wells, M G Platts, J F Haseldine, E Kaye-Parry, H W Porter.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut. C A Bamford, late the Leicestershire Regt, to be lieutenant under the provisions of Articles 510, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion. 1909, with seniority as from March 30. 1904 March 2.

6th Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. F D W Lea-Smith to obe major; Lieut. P G P Hill to be captain April 28.

3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut. J S Hunt resigns his commission March 2.

Admiralty, 1st March.

Chief Boatswain Samuel Rogers has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Engineer Orlando Summer has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer. Dated 28th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Frederick John Roden to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th October.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Austin Tyrer has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st October.

Admiralty, 2nd March,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant George Alfred Jennings has this day been placed on the Retired List. Gunner Henry Loder has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 24th February.

Admiralty, 3rd March,

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenant to be Lieutenants:—Henry Graham Thomson. Vincent Swinfen Cottrell. Dated 18th October, Acting Sub-Lieutenant Francis Rustal Homsted to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 26th November.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Frevor C. W. Molony, D. S. O., Royal Artilley, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Captain R. J. F. Hnyter, The Cheshire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 26th February.

Captain Alexander B. Robertson. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be attached to the General Staff (graded Brigade Major), vice Captain A W Tufnell, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st March.

Captain Gerald W Blathwayt, Royal Artillery, to be a Garrison Adjutant Staff Captain, vice Major E H Stevenson D S O, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 1st February.

Lieutenant Sir George W. Abercromby, Bart, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to General The Right Honourable Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G C B, Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Ireland, vice Captain G V S Bowlby, Royal Horse Guards, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 20th February.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Victor Dupree resigns his Commission Dated 5th March.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Henry K D Evanis, vice W B White, promoted. Dated 20th December, Kenneth C North, vice A R Steele, promoted. Dated 22nd January.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 22nd January, The Honourable Osbert E Vesey, vice D K L Lucas-Tooth, promoted. John G Porter vice The Honourable O E Vesey, seconded for service on the Staff under the provisions of Article 74 (b), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promtion.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major William A Harrison retires on retired pay. Dated 5th March,

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards. Second Lieutenant William E. Hope to be Lieutenant, vice J. Harvey, promoted. Dated 22nd January.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 18th October.

Herbert D Carlton, in succession to Major H McMicking. D S O, who hold a staff appointment.

Edward J F Johnston, vice H D Carlton, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Second Lieutenant Roymond L G Heath to be Lieutenant, vice R G Clarke, seconded Dated 1st January.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Major George K Cockerill retires on retired pay. Dated 5th March.

Captain Bartholomew G Price, D S O, to be Major, vice G K Cockerill. Dated 5th March.

Captain Paul Chapman, D S O, resigns his Commission. Dated 5th March.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Frank P. Worsely retires on retired pay. Dated 5th March.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant Frank W E Johnson to be Captain, vice R J Kentish, seconded Dated 1st February,

The Connaught Rangers, The promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant Godfrey J B E Massy is antedated to 23rd December, 1909, vice H J Ferrall, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John P Barry to be Lieutenant vice J E Hume, seconded Dated 1st January.

The Rifle Brigade The Prince Consorts Own, Second Lieutenant The Honourable Richard G G Morgan-Grenville Master of Kinloss to be Lieutenant vice A K Hargreaves, promoted Dated 22nd January,

Gentleman Cadet John Micklem, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R H Leeke, seconded Dated 5th March,

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant William Noel Stokes, Royal Marine Artillery, to be an Ordnance Officer. 4th Class to fill an existing vacancy Dated 22nd February,

Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 3rd Class, and Honorary Lieutenant George H. Andrews to be an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, 2nd Class, with the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 27th February.

Memoranda.

Colonel Thomas C. P. Calley, C.B., M.O.A., Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 5th March.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Alexander Beattie, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 27th February.

General Reserve of Officers.

Major Alfred Reid is removed under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age. Dated 5th March.

Honorary Lieutenant Harold Folgrave McKay, late Lieutenant, Imperial Yeomanry, to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th March.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

18-10 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Motor Car Co Ltd vs Flora Sassoon Captain and V. Long Causes.

860-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Sayed Abdul H H Azari N B Vakil.

690-07 In person Sakalchand Amerchand a firm vs Balabhoy Nagindas and others.

1062-09 Crawford B and Co, The New Mofussil Co Ltd vs S B Katsole and others Mulji & K.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co, S B, Bharucha vs Shridham and Co, a firm, Malvi H M and R.

761-09 Mulla and M. F M Madon vs Gokuldas

21234-09 Captain and V Ayashabai vs Ameeji Mitha Ghanchi Thakurdas and Co.

1125-09 Jehangir M and S for Pauper Fatmabai widow vs Lalbibi widow.

829 21138-09 Little and Co A K Readymoney another vs Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mullik Toojar Thakurdas and Co.

667-05 Mehta and D Hoorbai widow vs Aishabai widow and others M R Vakil.

174 06 Masookhlal J and H Premcoribai widow vs Goculdas Kursandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalanahi vs Gocultdas Karsandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapoorji Khershedji Mistry Mulla and M.

1095-02 Smetham B and Co Shripat Dsorad Kulkerni and other vs the General Assurance Society Ltd of Ajmer and Co Jehangir M and S.

1143-09 Saroff D and D, Purshotum Gopaldas vs Sunderdas Gopaldas and others, Madhawji K and C

1145-09 In person, Manilal Tricumdas fvs Dayal Mulji and others, Khunderao L and M

793-30 Payne and Co Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Manoharam and others. Madhowji K and C and Mirza M and M.

The N & C Maker's RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO. LIMITED.

BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.

And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and ASHTON ST., HYDE HILL, MANCHESTER.

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper

Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefitted *so tremendously* by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away in ill-health. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned *to consider it natural* to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and somehow not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively *since taking Phosferine*, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

AN IDEAL RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.

PREPARED BY BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON (ENG.)

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 30 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute & chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of one is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellbe—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective appelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 12-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 1 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar Infectory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Bronchitis, Consumption, Blood Disease, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, Redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pleuritic pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 8-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWERS are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWERS and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days,

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 17.

The Bombay Mails of 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 81 5/16 +1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	... 25·22 +0·1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 1/4—3/4ex
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·43 + 0·1/2
Par Silver Spot.... ...	... 23 11/16—1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 23 3/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—	Quiet but Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	...62 15·16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 1,50,000.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Calcutta Rs. 70,000 at 1 4 1-8.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 85 3/8—1/8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 3/4 +5/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 2/4 +2/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 + 1/2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 + 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77·9 1-8 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 7-8+1 1/8
Do. of day market loans	... 2 7/8+ 7-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£33,400,000	Dec. £ 800,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,500,000	Inc. £ 1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£40,900,000	Dec. £ 1,300,000
Government Securities	£14,000,000	unchanged
Other Securities	...£29,900,000	Inc. £ 800,000
Notes and Gold	...£23,400,000	Dec. £ 800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, March 17.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	Bales. 12,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Do. Day's Imports... ...	... 1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot...Good demand Steady	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures...Quiet but Steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	... Quiet.
Mid-Americans	... 8·11+2
Egyptian F. G. F.	... 15 13-16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid. Uplands	7-85	7-80	7-76	7-70	7-24
G. O. C.	+1	+1	+1	+1	unchgd
Liverpool	A.-S. 7-36	S.-O. 6-94	O.-N. 6-74	N.-D. 6-55	J.-F. 6-62
	—2	—2	—3	—3	—3

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 17.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	... 14,000
Do. Last year	... 13,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent ...	... 12,000

Futures at New York ..... { Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and short covering.

May 14·26+13	
Do at New York	
July 14·70+11	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·15+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 3-8+3-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 3/8—1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 13/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans	May 14·87+13
Do. at New Orleans	July 14·96+13

The following are the rates for American Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

In Liverpool—	17th Mar	10th Mar	
Spot ...	8·11	7·96	+ 15
Mar.-Apr.	7·85	7·73	+ 8
Aug-Sept ...	7·36	7·23	+ 13
In New York—			
Spot ...	15·15	15·00	+ 15
May Futures ...	14·96	14.88	+ 8
July Futures ...	14·70	14·55	+ 15
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 13-16	14 5-8	+ 3-16
May Futures ...	14·87	14·74	+ 13
July Futures ...	14·96	14·92	+ 4
Egyptian ...	15 13-16	15 3-4	+ 1-16

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 17.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 58 3-9 ... months, March.-April.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, March 17.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	... 39
Months—March.	
Buyers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Firm.	
Victorian...	... 39
Months—Feb.	
Buyers, etc.	
Tone—	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ...	... 38 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Port—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.	... 37 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship.... 45 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 41 1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apl.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship ... 62
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ...10 3 1-2 Value.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

		Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3 1/4	3 3/4 at 3 3/4	up to 2 1/2	per cwt.
	(" 4)		3 1/4 at 3 3/4		
	(" 5)		3 3/4 at 3 3/4		£ 67
	(" 6)		3 3/4 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round	(No. 3)	3 at 3 1/4	4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	£
	(" 8)		4 at 4 1/4		67/10
	(" 9)		4 at 4 1/4		
X Centres, hard round		3 at 4	3 1/4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	£ 63/15
Soft Centres, round...		3 at 3 3/4	3 3/4 at 4 1/4	"	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...					£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.					£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat	(No. 3)	3 at 3 3/4	3 3/4 at 3 3/4	up to 2 1/2	
	(" 4)		3 3/4 at 3 3/4		
	(" 5)		3 3/4 at 3 3/4		£ 61
	(" 6)		3 3/4 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat	(No. 7)	3 at 3 3/4	4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	
	(" 8)		4 at 4 1/4		£ 65
	(" 9)		4 1/4 at 4 1/4		
Flat X ...					£ 62

		Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ...	B	2 3/4 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2		
	C	2 1/4 at 2 3/4	3 at 3 1/4		£ 64
	D	2 1/4 at 2 1/2	2 3/4 at 3 1/4		£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ...	B	2 3/4 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2		
	C	2 1/4 at 2 1/2	3 at 3 1/4		£ 50
	D	2 1/4 at 2 1/2	2 3/4 at 3 1/4		£ 49
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ...	A	3 at 3 1/4	3 at 3 1/2	soft A	£ 70
	B	2 3/4 at 3	2 3/4 at 3	" B	£ 68
				Hard A	£ 68
				" B	£ 66
	C	2 1/4 at 2 3/4	2 1/4 at 2 3/4		£ 60
	D	2 1/4 at 2 1/2	2 1/4 at 2 3/4		£ 42
	E	2 at 2 1/2	2 at 2 3/4		£ 37
Joints usual assortment					£ 43

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day with good demand 8,37,000 sold.

Sheep skin—
Madras Prime 2d higher.
Madras medium 1d lower.
Madras ordinary 1.2d lower.
Bombay Good unchanged.
Bombay fair 1·2d higher.
Bombay ordinary 1·2d higher.

ARRIVALS.

Eltonia , Ellaline, Haydui

YARN.

This week there was a rise of 15 points in cotton as compared with last week's prices. New business is practically at a standstill although there was some enquiry and sales amongst the dealers. There was a good enquiry for 2-80s Grey and we learnt that some business resulted amongst the dealers. 30s Water is also enquired after and dealers had tendered offers at 10 1-2d, but there being a vast difference between the buyers' idea and spinners' limits nothing resulted. For the present dealers are clearing their old stock at a profit, but if Manchester keeps steady dealers will be obliged to make their purchases at a higher rate in the long run.

We quote:—

2-100	Grey	at	1 12 6
2-100	Bleached ...	"	1 13 0
2-80	Grey	"	1 6 3
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 6 3
2-30	Grey	"	0 11 6
2-30	Bleached ...	"	0 13 6
2-40	Grey	"	0 12 0
2-40	Bleached ...	"	0 13 3

MERCERISED YARNS.

There is continued enquiry in the bazar for 2-80s and 2-84s, but no fresh business is resulting as Home prices are stiff. Dealers are enquiring for ready lots but firms have no stock to arrive. There is a good enquiry for coloured Yarns, but prices are far out.

We quote :—

			Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 6
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 11 6
2-84	Grey	"	1 11 6
2-84	Bleached ...	"	1 12 6
2-60	Grey	"	1 5 0
2-60	Bleached ...	"	1 5 0

GREY.

Prices in Manchester are again advancing and dealers are now trading a little at an advanced price. The market here remains steady, but prices have not yet advanced, although dealers can not replace the goods at the limits at which they are selling now. A firm sold some bales of 41" and 45" sale of shirtings and 81bs shirtings had also been reported, as dealers are convinced that there is no likelihood of the market going down and further the goods will be scarce later on as old stocks are nearly finished, and from all there they expect a better market. This week a business of about 5,000/6,000 bales of G. P. Drills has been done at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi although there is no margin of profit between the buying rate and the recent quotation. In Grey dhooties prices have advanced 5 to 6d in Manchester, hence no business is resulting although in some sorts prices were put up by one anna. Still there remains a vast difference. Dealers are inclined to give offers at two to three pence higher than the original rates, but no business getting through, Good business of Mercerised Dhooties this week has been reported for April and some dealers have made purchases as far as August and September shipments. For the present this line seems to be a speculative one. We quote :—

Rallis (Original Fari)		Rs.	5 5 0
Do.	(Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do.	G.Shirtings (Sindurio)	"	5 10 0
Do.	100,000	"	6 2 0
Do.	4025	"	4 15 0
Do.	7900	"	5 10 0
Do.	Drills Mosque	"	7 6 0
Do.	Jaconets No. 18	"	3 6 9
Do.	do. No. 636	"	2 15 6
Do.	do. No. 138	"	2 11 6
Do.	Mulls No. 625		No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		"	5 7 0
Do.	No. 1566		No goods.
Forbes	No. 651	"	5 2 8
Lyon, Shanker		"	5 8 0
Do.	No. 1575	"	7 1 0
Do.	Bhut Chap	"	6 8 0
Deuhurst			
Do.	B B	"	7 4 0
Do.	B B B	"	8 10 0
Do.	B B B B	"	8 14 0
Do.	B B B B B	"	8 8 0
Do.	P S	"	8 0 0
Bombay C No. 1500		"	5 6 0
Grahams	No. 2730	"	5 5 3
Do.	Yellow Horse 8lbs.	"	5 3 0
Flemings	No. 463	"	4 15 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen			No goods.
G. P. Drills, American		"	10 11 0

WHITES.

Dealers are anticipating good demand after the Holi, but as arrivals are heavier they are now anxious to get rid of some. Firms who had bought in a cheaper market are now selling freely and a native firm sold a good lot of 27" nainsooks. Saitings seem to be rather scarce but no fresh business has been done as prices for superior qualities have considerably advanced at home; whereas locally they remained same. Prices for white Dhooties have also advanced by 4 to 6 pence but without any result. Liepmanns 1500s remained steady. There in such enquiry from dealers but no business is resulting.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777		No goods.
Do.	do. ... 88/8888	Rs.	2 1 0
Do.	do. ... A I	"	2 6 0
Do.	do. ... 199/399	"	2 11 0
Do.	Mulls ... 9/999	"	3 8 0
Do.	do. ... 9999	"	4 5 0
Fallis Nainsooks	... 2600	"	1 13 0
Do.	do. ... 21021	"	1 14 6
Do.	do. ... 7070/9090	"	2 0 6
Do.	do. ... 9999	"	2 2 6
Do.	do. ... 5300/8300	"	2 4 0
Do.	do. ... 77/27	"	2 4 6
Do.	do. ... 88/98	"	2 8 0
Do.	do. ... 39620	"	2 14 6
Do.	Mulls ... 55	"	1 3 0
Do.	do. ... Sun	"	1 6 0
Do.	do. ... 1170	"	1 7 6
Do.	do. ... 1270	"	1 8 0
Do.	do. ... 50/60	"	2 14 0
Do.	do. ... 6/600	"	3 11 0
Do.	do. ... 6000	"	4 5 6
Do.	do. ... 88	"	3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks	... 3939/5989	"	1 11 6
Do.	do. ... 3500/5500	"	1 15 3
Do.	Mulls ... 1260	"	1 9 6
Do.	do. ... (Jovala).	"	2 7 0
Lyon Nainsooks	...4545/6767	"	1 15 2
Greaves	do ... 8000	"	3 0 0
Do.	Mulls ... 5060	"	1 9 3
Do.	Nainsooks 30/50000	"	2 0 0
Shaw Wallace's	...Motor Car.	"	1 15 6
Macdonald Mulls	... 64	"	2 7 0
Liepmanns	... 1500s.	"	9 12 0
Horrocks Shirtings...		M O	" 12 2 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	" 12 2 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	" 15 10 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	" 19 14 0
Do.	do. ...	A O	" 21 8 0
Holland	...	40000	" 11 0 0
Lyon	...	04000	" 13 10 0

BOMBAY, March 18.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-8d. both for T T and demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight. Same Banks were unwilling to do business at 1s. 4 3-8d. for Credits, but a little business at 1s. 4 11-32d. was reported.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward ...	... 1s. 4 1/4d. May
" 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 15/32d
Francs 3 m/s " ...	171 1/2 to 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	139 1/2 to 139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 127 1-4
" Shanghai ...	... 169 3-4
" Japan ...	... 149

Market is firm.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined 1-16 to 23 11-16 for ready, and forwards remained unchanged at 23 3-4. New York was also down 1-8 at 51 3-8.

Local gold market was dull on account of having no up-country and local demand and prices remained the same. Sovereigns were also in less demand and no fluctuation has taken place.

Silver locally opened at Rs. 69. As London Market dropped a little the market opened quiet and prices decline on anna, but late in the evening there was some local demand and forwards at the close advanced to Rs. 69-2-0. For ready there was a good demand as much and 50 to 75 packges have changed hands.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p
1/2 Penny	69	2	0
17 Penny ready	69	1	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	69	2	0
Second "	69	3	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London prices were 3d. up. Locally there was a good enquiry for seady and forward and there being few sellers prices for ready and forward advanced eight annas. Tone.—Firm

Rapeseed.—London prices were 3d. up. Enquiry for ready and forwards continued fairly and a good business was done and prices were put up an anna. Tone.—Firm.

Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts and Mowraseed.—There was a moderate enquiry for ready and forwards and prices were well maintained. Good business was done and exporters are buying freely. Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Wheat.—Home prices were 3d. up, but there being very little business prices locally remained unchanged. Tone—Steady.

Description,	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 8
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 6
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 9
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 3
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 7
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 35 to 36
Mowrasseed... ...	... " 6 11
Malse	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 90
Gingellyseed ...	... " 39 to 43
Khandesh Howri ...	" 47 to 48
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Ilarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...	" 42 to 47
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 41 to 42
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 40 to 41
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	" 48 to 52
Do. do. Secundernbad	
Do. do. Gujarat	" 39 to 40
Do. Black Kutni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... " 39 to 42
Hard Red... ...	... " 35 to 38
Cottonseed ...	... " 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 17th March :—

Wheat	...9,823 cwts
Linseed	12,216 "
Rapeseed	13,917 "
Gingellyseed	10,358 "
Poppyseed... ...	267 "
Groundnuts	2,522 "
Castorseed	4,485 "
Rice	22,291 "
Myrabollams	12,499 "
Cottonseed... ...	60,703 "
Mowraseed... ...	.....
Gram	4,020 "
Joowar	487 "
Maize	273 "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat seeds and Produce into Bomoay.

	Total for the week ending 17th Mar. 1910.	Since. 1st Jan 1910	Since. 1st Jan 1909	Difference.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	40247	434368	490978	— 56610
Linseed	98643	416696	275782	+ 140914
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	43091	276593	159061	+ 117532
Gingellyseed	79980	1505814	661168	+ 844676
Poppyseed	1134	23272	23997	— 725
Groundnuts	24271	460846	156388	+ 104458
Castorseed	28304	266255	248360	+ 17895
Rice	227216	1474441	2216289	— 741848
Myrabollams	70423	554993	347170	+ 207823
Cottonseed	398614	3265672	1875436	+ 1890236
Mowraseed	1614	28512	27883	+ 629
Gram	15908	161919	106507	+ 55412
Joowar	7484	162085	123227	+ 38838
Maize	1926	63863	1417	+ 61946

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai were 4,000 bales, Stock 45,000, Exchange 173 and the tone of the market was firm.

Fortnightly sales from Hongkong were 6,000 bales, Stock 9,000, Exchange 131 1-2 and reported that there is a good demand for Nos. 12s 16s and 20s and the tendency of the market up wards.

Our market remains quiet but steady. We learn of the following sales:—

1000	Textile	No.	10s	at 7·00
200	E. Sassoon	"	10s	" 6·15
200	Jamshed	"	16s	" 7·9
200	James	"	16s	" 7·6
700	Greens	"	10s	" 6·13
200	Ripon	"	20s	" 7·14
100	Hope	"	20s	" 7·13

SHARES.

The market is dull. Prices of mill shares have more or less declined with some exceptions. Transactions reported during the week are limited. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 1,467 1-2 ; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 63, Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 52, Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 9 3-4. Bank of Burma's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 116. Press shares are steady : Mofussil's at Rs. 780, New Berar's at Rs. 545, Indian Cotton at Rs. 131 1-4 ; Volkart's are unchanged at Rs. 655. In Mill Companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,610 ; Swadshi's have dropped to Rs. 1,080 ; Century Mill shares are weak at Rs. 250; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 85; Bombay United at Rs. 315 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are steady at Rs. 1,100 C. D.; David's, after touching Rs. 383 3-4, have closed steady at Rs. 380 ; Fazulbhai's are unchanged at Rs. 232 1-2; Finlay's have declined to Rs. 210; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 167 1-2; Kohinoor's have kept steady at Rs. 670; Luxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,590; Mansukji Petit's have dropped to Rs. 3,050; Morarji Goculdas' are steady at Rs 3,175; Sholapur's at Rs. 4,175; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 165; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 700 X. D.; Standard's are quiet at Rs 1,075; Swan Mill shares are steady at Rs. 245; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 425. In miscellenous companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 309; Bamsankua's are weak at Rs. 9 1-2; Badham Pile's are in demand at Rs. 139; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have gradually improved to 452 1-2; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ltd. preference share are steady at Rs. 160 and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 96; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 297 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 277 1-2; Bombay Fi·ur's have changed hands at bs. 990 X. D.; Kemps are steady at Rs. 176; Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 575; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 80; Shivrajpur's have changed hands at Rs. 18 1-2 to Rs. 19. In Railway companies, Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 450 X. D.; Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 580 X. D.; mritsar Patty old shares are quiet at Rs. 120 X. D. and new shares are at Rs. 20 premium C. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool advanced by 2 points and New York was also up by 10. Good Broach opened at Rs. 334 and fine at 345, at which rates both shippers and dealers have done a good business. The opener received in the evening showed 4 to 5 up. Good Broach declined at the close to Rs. 333 and fine remained unchanged at Rs. 345, at which rates a nominal business was reported. Prices for ready lots of all classes were put up Rs. 2 to 3. Mills and exporters have done a good business. Market is firm.

We learn of the following purchases :

Bales.			Rs.
600	Broach ginned	Japan Cotton Trading Co	...345-350
700	do	...Tata Sons & Co	...347-348
200	Sawginned	...Glade & Co	... 336
100	Broach ginned	...Bombay Co	... 347
100	Mooltan	...Busan Co	... 290
200	Bijapore	... do	... 327
300	Karanja	... do	... 303
500	Khandeish (wet)	...Coorla Mills	...255-260
150	Karanja (wet)	... do	... 262
100	Sawginned	...H Gocaldass	... 335
200	Broachginned	... do	... 345
100	Barsee	... do	... 315
100	Khandeish	... do	... 270
200	Meeruj	...Morarji Mills	... 322
100	Pachore (wet)	...Elphinstone Mills	... 250
100	Meeruj	... do	... 321
200	Methia	...Volkart Bros	... 278
200	Akola (wet)	...Sassoon & David	... 260
200	Parbani	...R D Master	... 314
200	Nagpore	... do	... 315
200	Wardha	... do	... 317
400	Khandeish	... do	...270-280

We quote :—

		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	263
" Good	...	251
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	280
" Good	...	265
Sind Punjab Fine	...	276
" Good	...	261
Khandesh Fine	...	285
" Good	...	277
Amraoti Fine	...	291
" Good	...	293
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	303
" Good	...	294
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	308
" Good	...	296
Yeotmal Fine	...	313
" Good	...	304
Nagpore Fine	...	319
" Good	...	311
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	321
" Good	...	313
Methia Fine	...	287
" Good	...	297
Broach Gin Fine	...	346
" Good	...	330
Sawginned Fine	...	314 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	338 "
Westerns "	...	326 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 17th March :—

Khandesh ...	...	...	1,453 Bales.
Central India ...	...	...	564 "
Barsi and Nagar	...	...	322 "
Berar	...	...	3,878 "
Central Provinces	...	...	583 "
Oomras... ...	...	...	6,700 "
Dholera ...	...	...	785 "
Broach... ...	...	...	3,249 "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	1,799 "
Westerns ...	...	...	.....
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	49 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	...	...	943 "
Sind	...	...	.....
Persian ...	...	...	.....
Total ...			13,525 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 17th Mar. 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	12,935	389,247	289,359
Central India... ...	10,297	139,577	79,439
Barsee and Nagar ...	7,323	215,879	73,292
Berar	19,644	453,795	307,117
Central Provinces ...	8,490	259,679	188,304
Total Oomras... ...	56,287	1,457,475	887,421
Dholleras	5,978	103,410	84,328
Broach	24,344	103,141	54,492
Compta and Dharwar.	10,886	28,460	39,756
Westerns	511	7,516	5,361
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	2,514	397,416	245,487
Bengals (Rajputana)...	7,378	65,193	25,029
Sind	739	38,229	14,954
Persian	223	2,549	701
Americans	...	518	9,254
Egyptian	...	397	3,035
Other sorts	...	96	404
Total ...	108,360	2,193,400	13,68,222

LIVERPOOL, March 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales...	10,000
Total Imports	1,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Mar.—Apl.	7·89+ 4
Apl.—May.	7·83+ 3
May—June	7·79+ 3
June—July	7·74+ 4
July—Aug.	7·68+ 4
Aug.—Sept.	7·40+ 4
Sept.—Oct.	6·89+ 4
Oct.—Nov.	6·78+ 4
Nov.—Dec.	6·69+ 4

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 18th March:—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week ...	1,08,360	61,328	+ 47,032
	1909-10	1908-09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 17th Mar. ...	21,93,400	1,368,212	+8,25,178
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week, Europe... ...	53,488	18,991	+ 34,497
China, Japan and Coast Ports... ...	9,867	21,640	— 11,773
Total	63,355	40,631	+ 22,724
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Mar...	1909-10	1908-09	
Europe	629,999	365,522	+264,387
China	61,812	22,586	+ 39,226
Japan	463,997	344,135	+119,862
Coast Ports	22,784	11,444	+ 11,340
Total	1,178,502	743 687	+434,815
Afloat in harbour, Europe... ...	8,137	7,155	+ 982
China, Japan and Coast Ports... ...	45,643	167	+ 45,476

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 12th Feb. 1910—3,482 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 31st Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

FREIGHT.

Except a line of Hansa for April-May-June at 14·6 no large business has been done during this week.

Sellers are buying to raise rates; but there is only a very limited demand and for Antwerp-Dunkirk cheap rates are offering.

Market closes steady to firm.

Ports.	March Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	15 6	... 16 0
Dunkirk ...	15 6	... 16 0
Havre... ...	.....	... ...
Hull	.....	... ...
Liverpool ...	15 6	... 16 0
Marseilles ...	15 6	... 16 0
Genoa	15 6	... 16 0
London	15 6	... .
Hamburg	.....	... .
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports ...	14 9	Apr.-June.

SUGAR.

Market is quiet but steady.

Ready Price—

B R B and or similar	... Rs 13·6	16s. 6d. FBH
White Java, (India)	... Rs 13·4	16s. 4d. FBH
Brown Java	... Rs 12·0	14s. 8d. FBH
Mauritius	... Rs 12·8 to 12·10	

Sales—None.

Inquiry—Compatriots are offering Java White sugar

Sept. and Brown Java Aug-Oct, 12 11 1-2. Resellers are 14-1 and 12 10

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

COLONIAL CORN.

Looking forward to the time when the Unionist party will be faced with the responsibility of framing a Tariff Reform Budget, "The Standard" considers the case of the preferential duty on wheat. The accepted policy, as formulated by the Tariff Reform Commission, is that two shillings a quarter should be imposed on foreign, and one shilling a quarter on Colonial, corn. But "The Standard" doubts whether it is wise to bind ourselves in advance to any tax upon inter-Imperial corn supplies. "We can see, at any rate, that much may be urged in favour of remitting the proposed shilling duty on Colonial wheat, and, admitting it to our ports free of all taxation, as is the case at present." Certainly the ideal of free trade within the Empire would be advanced by such means, and indeed without them cannot be fully attained. Two facts are undeniable: that to begin the regime of substantial protection by taxing Colonial wheat would be a proceeding regarded very unfavourably by the great wheat-producing countries of the Empire, and that the prospect is so unpleasant to many Unionist members that they boldly advocated the remission during their election campaigns. But the effect of such a policy at home has to be looked to "The Standard" argues that the consumer will stand to gain nothing by this beginning of free trade within the Empire under the shelter of a tariff against the rest of the world. "The price of bread would not be raised to our detriment if Colonial corn came in free." As to the farmer, there is no reason why any real damage should be inflicted on them. "The remission of the shilling corn duty can be made up to them by moderate duties on dairy produce and meat."

THE INCREASING FLOOD.

It is appalling to think what a learned place the world is becoming. If one-tenth of the people get one-tenth of the chances offered them in the way of cheap books the rest will find it impossible to talk on anything like even terms with their neighbours. To say that Everyman's Library is a wonderful work would be going too far, but, at any rate—to employ the other hackneyed alternative—it counts one at every turn. Mr. Dent has just published another fifty volumes. He is making rapid progress towards the goal of one thousand volumes which he set himself. At first this seemed rather an ideal than an object. But, behold? progress goes on surely and swiftly. A reader cannot have one issue before another is out: and if he attempts everything—we hope he won't—he is in a fair way to comprehending all that history, poetry, fiction, criticism, and philosophy with which man has been gifted through the massive ages. The peculiar thing about a vast library like Everyman is the vistas of new books that are old that it opens up. A novelist like Borrow to mention but one instance, was an utterly strange to the average reader before the number of cheap editions revived him; and now readers are discovering what a lot of good stuff there is in the eccentric Scotchman. Scores of entertaining and valuable books now out of print remain for the choice of the publisher's explanatory genius. The more we get the more we want. Everybody has a list of books he is waiting to get a chance at. And with each new cheap edition and its temptation comes an increase in the importance of discrimination. Yes, we can read nowadays. All that need be considered is how to read wisely.

TWO-SHILLING NOVELS.

H. G. Wells, talking to the "Express" on the two-shilling novel, reveals himself as a Machiavelli. Here is his plot. First he presumes that the two-shilling novels at practically Tauchnitz price—by the way he should like to welcome them in the delightful Tauchnitz form—heralds the transition of the English reading public from book borrowers to book buyers. When novels are so cheap people will buy instead of borrowing them from the libraries. And Mudie alone seems to have held out against the movement, enabling a reader to possess and keep a new book to make it his own." Then comes the consequence. When everybody buys his novels the "capital and activity of the censorship recently instituted by the libraries" will be counteracted. The change, to quote Wells's mind, will not only challenge the support of the libraries, but will, in a measure, wrest the power of censorship from them. One wonders if Wells seems to have forgotten that the possession of novels is not always desirable. A good many people would prefer to borrow, even if they could get books for less than two shillings. For two shillings are money, and money is not to be wasted in books—so argues the whole of those family read nothing but novels For one thing, books flutter the house—indeed, there is no room for them in a large proportion of houses. Mr. Wells may be right, but he is just as likely to be wrong.

HUMAN PINCUSHIONS.

Kind and sympathetic hands will be stretched out from the sea towards brave Alderman Bauler, of Ohio, who has voiced the muttered discontent, the lack of articulation, with which men have viewed the lengthening of the feminine hat-pin. In all seriousness, his is not a pleasant position. He has exposed a danger (on occasions a fatal danger) which, nevertheless, will hardly be resented by the immune majority and has voluntarily championed a cause which is certain to draw ridicule down upon his head. But the discussion he has raised has already been of some effect in revealing the extent of the question hitherto obscured. A petition has been signed by women protesting that they excel a stout hat-pin as a weapon" of offence. But, after all, it is the tall, and not the stout pin that men object to. Any hat-pin is a good weapon, and a hat-pin that endangers the life of inoffensive fellow-creatures is no whit more formidable than one of reasonable length.

CLOUD CUCKOO TOWN.

The Wise Men of Gotham built a wall round a cuckoo to their memory serves, to prevent a cuckoo coming. The wise men of Germany propose to build a similar wall round their fortresses—in other words, to prevent airships from passing over them. Apparently they will station a policeman in mid-air, somewhere after the style of the Atlantic aerial policeman in Rudyard Kipling's story of "The Aerial Board." It may be suggested, however, that the sweeping regulations must be made if the safety of fortresses is to be preserved. With the aid of strong binoculars and a telephoto lens, a spy can get a very fair notion of fortifications without flying over them. The fact is ballooning develops immeasably to the power and scope of aircraft. Not long ago a whole series of German balloons found themselves unavoidably carried by the wind over the French frontier and into the midst of fortified towns. They were dealt with gingerly for fear of international complications. Germans are more brusque in their methods. If they see a balloon sailing over the frontier they promptly fire at it and risk the consequences. And so far as she is between the Powers of the Entente, Germany begins to fear that her airship may be used against her and aspires to control the air. She will find it difficult.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the office of Pleader of the High Court on 7th February 1910, in order of merit:—

Vyankatrao Muhammad Usman, Thombare, Amrit, Bala, Ganpat Anant, Karnik, Balkharam, Hoshot, Anant Hanmanttao, Sambarao Mangesh and Shah, Somabhai

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the office of Pleader in the Subordinate Courts held on 7th February, 1910, in order of merit:—Shah, Vaichand Nanchand, Kashinathan Balavant, Vakil, Chhabildas Tribhuvandas Dattatraya Shripat, Patel, Motilal Chhotalal Ambalal Umiashankar, Aviegamkar, Anant Vishnu Dani, Govind Vasudev, Ponkshe, Narayan Ramchandra, Trivedi, Hariprasad Maheshwar, Jalbhakhar, Avant Narayan, Govind Gopal, Kulkarni, Shridhar Ramchandra, Manohar Krishnaji, Deshpande, Krishna, Phanasikar, Balkrishna, Hari, Bhat, Vishwanath Dayashankar, Talawakar, Ramkrishna Bhat, Manishankar Krishnashankar, Deshpande, Khimji Bhikaji, Baxi, Shankar prasad Amritlal, Shah Narayandas Gangadas, Kinikar, Hari Ramchandra, Narsilal Vanmalidas, Shah Manilal Motilal, Bhaskar Ganesh, Patel, Kashibhai Ishwar, Manilal Damodardas, Desai, Manubhai Ghate, Vinayak Narayan, Joshi, Dattatraya, Gajanathi, Ghanashyamdas Lakhamidas, Shah Kalyan Ganesh, Koranne, Shrikrishna Tryambak, Jayantilal Jadunath, Inamdar, Motibhai, Gupte, Vishvanath Jayaram, Joshi Raghavendra, Joshi, Ganesh Narhar, Bhide Maganlal, Wadikar, Ramchandra

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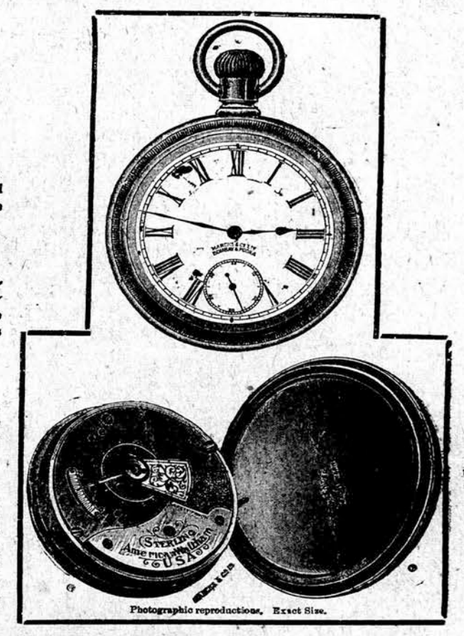
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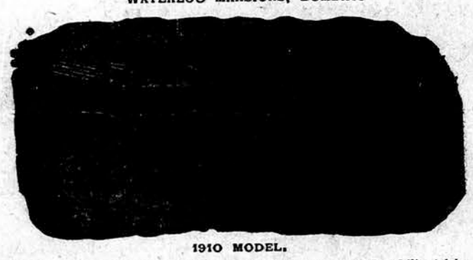

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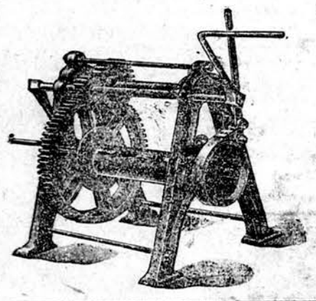

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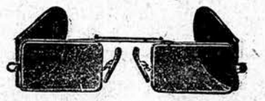

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